The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1869. NUMBER 265.

WASHINGTON.

The Public Credit Bill Passed and Sent to the President.

Standing Committees of the House Announced by the Speaker.

The Senate Judiciary Committee Recommend the Suspenion of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

A Thorough Reform to be Inaugurated in the Post Office Department.

A Son of the Late Senator Douglas Appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the President.

List of Nominations Sent to the Senate Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The order adopted by General Schofield for the consolidation of regiments now in the service, in accordance with the provisions of the new law for the reduction of the army, was printed to-day. The cavalry and artillery regiments remain unchanged. The forty-five regiments of infantry are to be consolidated into twenty-five Majors, two hundred Captains, and about four hundred First and Second Lieutenants. Wherever officers are detached duty or absent with leave, or otherwise, their places will be filled from the next in rank, and they left on the list of those in retirement. The twenty-five regiments will constantly have a full complement of officers. The four colored regiments will be formed into two, to be known as the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth. The four other reserves will be consolidated with the regiments, and men unfit for duty at once mustered out, if they so desire. The staff corps [illegible]

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General is determined upon a thorough reform in the principal offices of his department here. Many Congressmen have to-day urged the retention of various persons, but Mr. Creswell told them the President would hold him strictly accountable for thoroughness, efficiency and honest expenditure, and so he must sift and select with whom he had personal knowledge of, and must be left free to make such changes as he [illegible]. He is having a balance sheet prepared, showing the exact condition of the department on the 4th of March, the day he took charge; also a list of all the principal contracts which have not [illegible], with the sums paid and times they have to run. The whole system of special agents will be rearranged, and efforts made to secure a much more efficient corps.

OFFICE SEEKERS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Boutwell was overwhelmed again today with applicants for office. He hasn't yet made many appointments. His Private Secretary is Mr. Bartlett, formerly Clerk of the Reconstruction Committee. He has received the resignation of Third Auditor Jno. Wilson, and Register [illegible] Jeffries, but has not decided whom to recommend for the vacancies. J. S. Allison, of Pennsylvania, is an applicant for the latter place. The Secretary has called on all the heads of bureaus for a list of clerks and statements of expenses, and has directed the suspension of work in the Printing Bureau till all [illegible]. He is strongly impressed with the belief that the cost of running the department can be reduced. He gives two hours daily to the reception of callers. There are said to be several applicants for the vacant Assistant Secretaryship.

SENATE NOMINATING CAUCUS.

The action of the Republican Caucus this morning, in voting to change three of the principal officers of the Senate, took outsiders by surprise. It was generally believed that there would be a change in the Executive Clerk, but the movement against Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Defrees, Public Printer, had been conducted so secretly that but few persons beside those in the ring knew anything about it till the trap was sprung. The combination was very adroitly managed, and the leaders in it were so sure of their men that they declined to debate the question involved. Brown and Defrees have been honest, faithful and efficient officers. The new Sergeant is Mr. French, one of the late North Carolina Congressmen, and the new Public Printer is Mr. Clapp, publisher of the *Buffalo Express*. The election takes place next Monday.

[illegible] made up by Speaker Blaine, are only tolerably satisfactory to members. Orth was the only one who refused to take the place given him, but a good many others expressed dissatisfaction privately. Orth wanted to be on the Foreign Affairs Committee. Butler gets the Chairmanship of the Reconstruction Committee, and the next place on the Judiciary, but is alone ways from being satisfied. The appointment of Dawes to the Chairmanship of the Appropriation Committee gives general satisfaction, and that committee is one of the best ever made up.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed three nominations, received five, and [illegible] one of our treaties with Belgium. A new rule has been adopted, so that hereafter nominations will not be opened, except the Senate is in session. This is intended to prevent [illegible] from knowing who is appointed until the Senate gets ready to act upon the names. It went into operation this morning.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

The first bill to get through this Congress, and consequently the first to go to President Grant for signature, is that to strengthen the public credit. It was passed by the House on Friday and by the Senate to-day, and will be laid before the President to-morrow. It is the same as that [illegible] by Mr. Johnson, except that the second section, legalizing gold contracts, has been cut out as being unnecessary.

CABINET MEETING TO-DAY.

The Cabinet will meet to-morrow, and the President will try to agree with them upon a large number of important nominations. The Postmaster General will be prepared for action on the Postmasters for Richmond, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and probably Mr. Boutwell will ask the appointment of a Register of the Treasury.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, as was indicated last night they would, to-day brought in their report recommending a suspension of Tenure-of-Office law till next winter. They do this on the ground that there is no time at this session to properly consider the question of repeal or modification.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS INDIAN VISITORS.

The President at the interview to-day with the Chiefs of four or five of the Indian tribes advised them to urge their people to adopt the civilized mode of life as soon as possible, saying he thought that the surest and speediest road to peace.

THE JUDICIARY BILL

reported to-day by Mr. Trumbull, is the one that was passed last session. It makes one new Judge on the Supreme Bench, and nine Circuit Judges.

APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

Ex-Governor Stone, of [illegible], is an applicant for some foreign mission, and ex-Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin, wants to go to Austria.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

AN INDIAN DELEGATION HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—This afternoon a delegation of representative men of the Cherokees, Creeks, Creek and Chickasaw Indians had an interview with the President. Over twenty persons were present, including Colonel Downing, Chief, Judge Field and Colonel [illegible]; Governor Wright, of the Choctaws; Colbert, Carter, Chief of the Chickasaws; George W. Stidham, of the Creeks, and other prominent representatives of those tribes. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ex-Governor Wright thought it the duty of the government [illegible] christianity would effect much [illegible]

[illegible]

is represented to be the general desire on both sides of the boundary line. The successful means it proposed are among members of Congress and prominent officials in Washington.

ABUSES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO BE REMEDIED.

Secretary Borie has turned his attention to a number of loose matters that have been running on in that department for the special benefit of certain select parties and has about made up his mind to find a remedy for these "abuses." One of them, which, it is said, will come in for early attention, is the manner in which disbursements are made in Europe for our navy. For the last fifty years the banking house of Baring Brothers, in England, has been receiving deposits from this government intended for disbursement on account of our navy. An old law requires the Baring Brothers to acknowledge the receipt of money deposited with them sixty days after it is placed to their credit. They receive the money now within a fortnight after it leaves this country, so that they have the use of the money five or six weeks before they become responsible for it. For all moneys deposited with them the Barings pay interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and for all moneys they pay over and above the amount on deposit they charge interest at the rate of five per cent per annum. A statement made out in the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, shows that the United States Government paid the Baring Brothers $115,000 for disbursing $4,000,000, and the amount paid them averages $100,000 every year. It is probable that a financial agent will be appointed from this country.

OFFICERS COMMISSIONED.

Commander D. M. Powell has been commissioned Rear Admiral on the retired list. W. G. Farrell of [illegible], and Franklin Barnett, of Orfield, Pa., have been commissioned Assistant Surgeons.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

The entire force of the Internal Revenue office were to-day transferred to the north wing of the Treasury Building. Commissioner Delano has sent a large number of recommendations for appointment of Assessors and Collectors to the President for approval.

THE CROWD AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Executive Mansion was crowded as usual, this morning.

WORK OF THE LAST AND PRESENT CONGRESS.

During the last Congress 3,480 bills were introduced. Thus far about 400 have been introduced in the present Congress.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme court to-day decided the case of Horatio Seymour et al. vs. the administrator of Jeremiah Price, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Illinois in favor of the estate of Price. Justices Field, Nelson and Grier dissented.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Wm. A. Corsen, of New Jersey, Surgeon in the Navy; Dudley Haynes, of New York, Pension Agent at Brooklyn, vice Wm. Porter; Jas. Lindsey, of Missouri, vice E. R. Brown; Wm. A. Forbes, of Pennsylvania, Pension Agent at Philadelphia, vice E. C. Greene; John Titus, Judge of Arizona Territory.

Notwithstanding the published rumors of nominations of foreign Ministers, &c., the above are that were sent to the Senate to-day.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following: Carman B. Newcomb, member of the Fortieth Congress, from Missouri, to be Marshal of the Eastern District of that State; Alexander K. Sharp, Marshal for the District of Columbia, vice [Gooding, resigned]; Stoney A. Stockdale, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana, vice General Steedman; James W. King, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering of the Navy Department, vice Isherwood, removed.

WHITE HOUSE ORDERS.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.

"The President will hereafter receive members of Congress only from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., daily, and general visitors from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m., except on Tuesdays and Fridays—Cabinet days."

ASSISTANT PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.

"To Robert Martin Douglas, Esq.:

"SIR: You are hereby appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the President, to date from the 15th day of March, 1869.

"By order of the President.

"HORACE PORTER,
"Brevet Brigadier General."

Mr. Douglas is a son of the late Senator Douglas.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is stated that General Sheridan's reappointment to command in Louisiana is intended to be merely a recognition of the justness of a former policy in the same position, and that as his present rank places him second in command in the army, he will be returned to the Military Division of the West, in order to continue, if necessary, his operations against the Indians.

The Spanish Legation have represented to our government that the Spanish insurrection has been kept alive by expeditions sent from New Orleans, New York and Boston, and requests our government not to recognize the revolutionists till after having heard from Mr. Roberts, the special plenipotentiary, now en route to Washington to confer with our government.

The members of President Grant's late military staff are erecting a monument to General Grant's late Adjutant, Colonel Bowers, who was killed by a railroad accident some two years ago on the Hudson River Railroad. The monument will be erected at West Point.

A very strong pressure has been brought to bear upon President Grant to have him reconsider his announced determination to appoint Thomas Foules Postmaster at Cincinnati, and with flattering prospect of success.

An animated contest is going on for the Indianapolis Post Office. Both Senators Morton and Pratt have agreed upon Colonel Holloway, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, for the position, while it is reported, upon very good authority, that John Fishback has been promised the position by Grant. Both candidates are here.

It seems certain that W. M. Bateman will be appointed District Attorney for Southern Ohio, and General Schenck says there is no doubt, also, as to the appointment of General Banning to the Collectorship of the Second District.

FURLOUGH OF CLERKS CONTEMPLATED.

It is contemplated at the end of the month to furlough fifty clerks in the Pension Office.

OFFICIAL CHANGES TO BE MADE.

General Skinner, First Assistant Postmaster General, has received notice that his place is soon to be filled. His successor will be Mr. Earle, of Maryland, formerly partner of Postmaster Creswell.

Secretary Borie, of the Navy Department, who is now absent from the city, has issued an order that there are no vacancies in his department, and there is no use, at this time, in applicants putting in their claims.

Hon. N. L. Jeffries, Register of Treasury, has not received any notification of the acceptance of his resignation, though it is probable the name of his successor will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. Jeffries will retire as soon as notice of the acceptance of his resignation is received.

A DELEGATION VISITS THE PRESIDENT IN THE INTEREST OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

A committee delegated by the Washington City Post of the Grand Army of the Republic waited on the President to-day, to urge the claims of crippled soldiers to appointment to official positions. The President assured them that he felt a warm interest in this class of citizens, and plainly intimated that their claims would not be overlooked.

ASSIGNMENT OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

The officers consequent to the new assignment of department commanders. General Thomas will, probably, be assigned to command the Department of the Pacific. General Sheridan will have his choice of command in the Indian country, with headquarters at either St. Louis, or Fort Leavenworth. Colonels Schofield and Wherry, and Captains Barboore and Ennis are relieved from duty in the War Department, and accompany General Schofield. General Campbell remains on duty in the War Department, with Secretary Rawlins.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

SENATE.

The Alabama land grant was passed.

CONSULS' FEES.

A resolution was adopted, fixing January 1, 1867, as the date from which Consuls are to make returns of fees.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A bill was introduced to pay Deputy Collectors and Assessors the same as Collectors and Assessors when discharging their duties. Referred.

A bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill granting lands for a railroad from Lake Superior to Vermillion Lake. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a resolution setting apart a portion of the Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and to settle all claims remaining thereto. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to guarantee certain Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi levee bonds. Referred to the Commerce Committee.

Also, to incorporate the Southern Express Company. Referred to the Commerce Committee.

Also, granting the right of way for a railroad from New Orleans to Rio Grande, in the direction of Mazatlan. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, to dispose of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill relative to telegraph lines to foreign countries. Referred to the Commerce Committee.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill granting lands in aid of irrigating canals in California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported without amendment a joint resolution providing that removals from civil office in the Provisional Government of Virginia, provided for in a joint resolution relating to the governments of Virginia and Texas, passed at the third session of the Fortieth Congress, shall not be made until thirty days from the passage of the present resolution; also favorably, with amendments, the bill to reorganize the judicial system. The amendments provide that more than one Circuit Court may be held at the same time in the same district by direction of the presiding Judge, who shall designate the business to be done in each; also that Circuit Courts may be held by the Justices of the Supreme Court and Circuit Court Judge, sitting together. The present Clerks of Circuit Courts and District Courts are to continue in office until other appointments be made, or they may be otherwise removed.

TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Also, with amendments, the House bill to amend an act regulating the tenure of civil offices. The amendment makes the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That an act passed March 2d, 1867, entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, be, and the same is hereby, suspended until the next session of Congress.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Also, with amendments, the bill to enforce the Fourteenth Article of amendment to the constitution. As amended, it provides for the prosecution of persons holding office in violation of said article, by United States Attorneys, by writs of *quo warranto*, to take precedence of all other cases on the docket of United States Courts, and, on conviction, such persons shall be imprisoned not more than one year, and fined not exceeding $1,000, and be forever disqualified from holding any State or Federal office.

BILL TO ENCOURAGE SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to encourage the building of ships in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE AND SENATE EMPLOYES.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a concurrent resolution providing that the Auditing Committee of the House and of the Senate shall constitute a joint committee to report a bill or bills defining the number, duties and compensation of employes of both houses. Agreed to.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. PRATT introduced a joint resolution relating to the Interior Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. MORTON offered a joint resolution providing that a majority of any State Legislature shall be sufficient to ratify any amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress, and that the resignation or withdrawal, or temporary refusal to act, of the minority shall not affect the validity of such ratification by a majority.

Mr. DAVIS objected, and the resolution went over.

REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

The joint resolution to provide for a joint committee to reorganize the departments was passed.

VIRGINIA AND TEXAS.

Mr. FERRY moved to take up the joint resolution amendatory of resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas, passed at the first session of the Fortieth Congress. But Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and it went over.

BILL TO REORGANIZE THE NAVY.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill to reorganize the navy was taken up. Several of the amendments reported by the committee were agreed to.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

This bill was still under consideration when the expiration of the morning hour brought up as unfinished business the bill to strengthen the public credit.

Mr. SPRAGUE addressed the Senate in opposition. It was well calculated to injure the industries of the country, and if the policy of contraction were to be pursued, it would result in the ruin of our commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interest. Cotton, which had once been an American monopoly, and the chief source of our national wealth, would cease to afford even [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. DAVIS reviewed his amendment offered to the bill in the first Congress, declaring that the equitable meaning of the obligations of the United States, under which their outstanding bonds were issued, [illegible]

The amendment was rejected.

A message was received from the House stating that they had passed the bill to strengthen the public credit, and that the House amendment was substituted for the one before the Senate.

Mr. VICKERS offered an amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the bill on the same grounds as in the previous debate.

Mr. CARPENTER opposed it because he was unwilling to put in its present form what had been, any doubt of the honesty of the people, and because he believed that by a fair construction of the law and a fair reading of the circumstances under which the bonds were issued, the faith of the government was fairly pledged as it could be. The passage of the bill now might produce some future Congress to repeal it, and that it would injure the credit of the nation far more than the passage could benefit it. Besides, if the country should have resumed specie payments by the time the bonds should become due, that would settle the difficulty without legislation.

The bill was passed in the form it had been passed by the House—yeas, 42; nays, 13.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 3:35, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEMBERS QUALIFIED.

Messrs. STEVENS, ELA and BENTON, of New Hampshire, and MORGAN, were qualified and took their seats.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. POLAND—For a free system of National banking and extending the time for reviving the [illegible]; also, to amend the judiciary system; also, allowing defendants in criminal cases to testify.

By Mr. [illegible]—Authorizing the Military and Post Office Railroad between Washington and New York.

By Mr. BEATING—Repealing the act reinstating the jury of the Court of Claims, and extending the statute of limitations.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—The bill passed by the last House regarding the method of converting gold in our own country.

By Mr. GARFIELD—For protecting the lives of passengers at sea.

By Mr. JULIAN—To prevent further sales of public lands except under the pre-emption laws; also, to discourage polygamy in Utah by granting suffrage to women.

By Mr. COBURN—To amend the National Currency act.

By Mr. FERRY—Making appropriations for harbors in Michigan.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Mass.—Concerning vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department.

By Mr. BANKS—Authorizing the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company to land submarine cables on the shore of the United States; also, to create the office of Chief Veterinary Surgeon of the United States.

By Mr. WARD—To repeal the second section of the act of 1867 which provides that all orders relating to military operations made by the President shall be issued through the General of the Army.

By Mr. MORRELL, of Pa.—To modify the existing laws relative to the warehousing system.

By Mr. O'NEILL—To encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents.

By Mr. KELLEY—To establish an assay office at Helena, Montana.

By Mr. [illegible]—Relating to gold contracts.

By Mr. MUNGEN—Instructing the Secretary of State to inquire into the alleged arrest and imprisonment of General Jas. B. Steedman.

By Mr. PAINE—To provide for the organization of a Provisional Government in Mississippi.

By Mr. HOPKINS—For the better protection of immigrant passengers at sea.

Also, by various members, a large number of bills, most of which had been before the committees of the last session. They numbered, in all, 145.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the committees as follows:

WAYS AND MEANS—Schenck, Hooper, Allison, Maynard, Kelley, Brooks, Orth, McCarthy and Marshall.

APPROPRIATIONS—Dawes, Beaman, Kelsey, Wheeler, Lawrence, Sargent, Dickey, Niblack and Beck.

BANKING AND CURRENCY—Garfield, Lynch, Judd, Coburn, Smith (Vt.), Packer, Lash, Cox and Jones (Ky.)

RECONSTRUCTION—Butler (Mass.), Farnsworth, Beatty, Paine, Ward, Julian, Poland, Whittemore, Beck, Woodward and Morgan.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE—Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Armstrong, Maynard and Kerr.

ON THE NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD—Garfield, Banks, Allison, Logan, Callom, Wilkinson, Bateman and Schumaker.

PACIFIC RAILROADS—Wheeler, Logan, Morrell (Pa.), Van Horn (Mo.), Hopkins, Buffinton, Dockery, Pomeroy, Moore, Van Trump, Voorhees, Axtell and Wilson (Minn.)

CLAIMS—Washburn (Mass.), Hotchkiss, Holman, Cobb (Wis.), Stokes, Ela, Dockery, Moore and Strong.

COMMERCE—Dixon, O'Neill, Ingersoll, Sawyer, Fitzkenburg, Bennett, Conger, Holman and Potter.

PUBLIC LANDS—Julian, Ketcham, Townsend, Finch, Hawley, Wilson, Smith (Iowa), Wilson (Minn.) and McCormick.

POST OFFICE—Farnsworth, Ferry, Hill, Twichell, Bowe, Tyner, Price, Smith and Adams.

MANUFACTURES—Morrell (Pa.), Amos, Sawyer, Smith (Vt.), Stafford, Upson, Morrill (Me.), Cleveland and Rice.

AGRICULTURE—Wilson (Ohio), Loughridge, Fisher, Smith (Tenn.), Dyer, Benton, Krebs, Axtell and Wells.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Clarke, VanHorn, Shanks, Taffe, Sarley, Dewoese, Armstrong, Mungen and Trimble.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Logan, Cobb (Wis.), Negley, Packer, Stoughton, Witcher, Asper, Morgan and Slocum.

MILITIA—Shanks (Ind.), Clarke, Smythe (Iowa), Bills, Donnelly, Trimble, Reading, Bird and Moore (Ohio).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Cook, Welker, Williams (Ind.), Giddian, Bates, Hamilton, Cowles, Stone and Knott.

JUDICIARY—Bingham, Davis, Butler (Mass.), Cook, Peters, Mercur, Loughridge, Eldridge and Kerr.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS—Boyd, Ambler, Prosser, Stoughton, Wilcox, Jones (N. C.), Negley, Morris (Ill.) and McNeely.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES—Coburn, Sawyer, Wilson (Ohio), Hawkins, Knapp, Donnelly, Jones (N. C.), Getz and Strader.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS—Blair, O'Neill, Dixon, Welker, Maynard, Washburn (Wis.), Swann, Knott and Reeves.

NAVAL AFFAIRS—Scofield, Ferry, Stevens, Ketcham, McCrary, Baer, Archer and Haight.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Banks, Judd, Blair, Willard, Stoneam, Ambler, Wilson and Swann.

ON ELECTIONS—Dawes, Ward, Taffe, Dyer, Pomeroy, Moore (Ohio), Duval, Hambleton (N. J.) and Greene.

INVALID PENSIONS—Benjamin, Benton, Wilson (Ohio), Booker, Phelps, Bowen, Strickland, Rudd and Woodbury.

ROADS AND CANALS—Ingersoll, Ames, Cobb (N. C.), Smith (Ohio), Prosser, McGrew, Wells and Winchester.

MINES AND MINING—Ferris, Sargent, Hawkins, Strickland, Fomeroy, Duval, Roots, Dickinson and Briggs.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS—Dockery, Shanks (Ind.), Bailey, Tillman, Hawley, McGrew and Moffett.

EDUCATION AND LABOR—Arnell, Beatty, Hamilton, Finkelnburg, Lash, Hoar, Kelsey and Rogers.

REVISION OF THE LAWS—Poland, Ferris, Blair, McCreery, Hoag, Finkelnburg, Upson, Voorhees and Johnson.

COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—Hooton, Kelsey, Hooper and Davis, Strader and Griswold.

PATENTS—Jenckes, Stevens, Smith (Ohio), Tillman, Moore (Ill.), Johnson, Sanford, Van Auken and Hill.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—Hopkins, Beatty, Smith (Tenn.), Tanner and Getz.

MILEAGE—Bankin, Mercur, Packard, Stevenson and Fox.

ACCOUNTS—Cake, Arnell, Buffinton, Kelsey, Haight and Dorsey.

EXPENDITURES IN STATE DEPARTMENT—Bailey, Bass, Twichell, Styles and Archer.

EXPENDITURES IN TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Allison, Wheeler, Lash, Haight and Rogers.

EXPENDITURES IN WAR DEPARTMENT—Williams, Tanner, [illegible], Cobb (N. C.), and Burr.

EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—Lynch, Cowles, Dickey, Bartlett and Reeves.

EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Moore (N. J.), Bingham, Hay, Benjamin and Reynolds.

EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—Dewoese, Burnett, Packer, Strader and Adams.

EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Churchill, Ela, Phelps, Blair and Hambleton (Md.)

ON THE RULES—The Speaker, Banks, Ferry, Garfield and Brooks.

Mr. ORTH asked, and was excused from service on the Committee of Ways and Means.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD GOVERNMENT.

Mr. BINGHAM, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a joint resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad, which passed—99 to 59.

The bill declares the late meeting of stockholders, at New York, to have been legally convened and organized, and approves its resolution of adjournment to Boston; it authorizes the company to remove its general offices from the city of New York to either of the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Council Bluffs, or Omaha; prohibits any court but a Circuit or District Court of the United States from enjoining the company or appointing a receiver; and provides that, after the next annual meeting at Boston, in 1870, the company's meetings may be held either in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha or St. Louis.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DAWES introduced the Indian Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

STATUS OF JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill, passed by the last Congress, but not signed by the President, fixing the status of the Judge Advocates of the army, placing the number at ten. Passed.

ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules so as to offer a resolution for the appointment of a joint Committee on Ordnance. Negatived by a vote of 78 to 58. Not two-thirds in the affirmative.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. GARFIELD stated that he voted last Friday for the bill to strengthen the public credit, and had not been so recorded.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ACTED ON.

The House then proceeded to the business on the speaker's table, and disposed thereof, as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution for a joint Committee on removal of political disabilities.

Mr. MUNGEN moved to table it. Negatived.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The Senate amendment to the House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint Committee on Retrenchment was taken up. The amendment proposed that the committee shall consist of three Senators and seven members instead of four Senators and seven members. It was not concurred in.

The Senate bill striking out the word "white" in the law relating to the District of Columbia, and in the charters of Washington and Georgetown, where it operates as a limitation of rights of any electors to hold office or to serve as jurors, was passed—yeas, 111; nays, 34.

The Senate bill to authorize the construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad into the District of Columbia was passed.

The Senate bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SHANKS, of Ind., moved to suspend the rules so as to introduce a joint resolution providing the manner of ratifying constitutional amendments. Negatived—84 to 44. Less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill for the coinage of nickel copper pieces of five cents and under, to contain not less than twenty five nor more than thirty-three per cent of nickel.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., offered an amendment providing that all purchases of material shall be made by public advertisement and from the lowest bidder.

Considerable discussion ensued, but no final action was had on the bill.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. ORTH presented a memorial [illegible] Indiana Legislature opposing the passage of any Gold Contract bill, and asking for the repeal of the Civil Tenure law.

Adjourned.

The Sault St. Marie Ship Canal.

DETROIT, Mich., March 15.—The Board of Trade to-day adopted a memorial to the Legislature recommending the transfer of the Sault St. Marie Ship Canal from the State to the Federal Government, if so doing will procure the enlargement of the canal.

Distressing Casualty.

ROCHESTER, March 15.—Alison Smith was killed yesterday, while entering a church at the head of a funeral procession, by a [illegible], which was blown off by the wind from the [illegible].

EUROPE.

Montpensier's Declaration Regarding the Spanish Throne.

A Dublin Petition for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Great Britain.

PETITION FROM DUBLIN FOR THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

LONDON, March 15.

A deputation, with the Mayor of Dublin at its head, proceeded to Windsor Castle this afternoon, and presented to the Queen a petition praying for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 15.

In the House of Commons to-night a bill was introduced by the Solicitor General to repeal certain tests and alter certain statutes affecting the constitution of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It was debated at length, and after much opposition read for a second time.

MARINE.

GLASGOW, Feb. 15.

Steamer India, from New York, arrived on Sunday.

QUEENSTOWN, March 15.

Steamship Tarifa, from New York, has arrived.

Spain.

MONTPENSIER'S DECLARATION REGARDING THE SPANISH THRONE.

LONDON, March 15.

The Duke of Montpensier declares that he does not seek the Spanish throne; that should he be chosen King he will accept the crown, but he wishes that the question of his election may not be made a pretext for civil war.

SPRINGFIELD.

Acts of the Legislature Passed Upon by the Governor—Publication of the Laws in the Chicago Legal News—Assessorship of the Eighth District—Severe Storm—Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 15.

Although the legislative halls are deserted, the real business of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly is being pushed ahead by a large force of clerks in the offices of the enrolling and Engrossing Clerks of each house. The Governor is carefully reading and signing the various bills laid before him, and the Secretary of state furnishing certified copies of such laws as are desired by interested parties. There are now on file, in the office of the Secretary of State, original copies of 228 bills which were introduced in the House of Representatives, and 194 that originated in the Senate—total, 422.

The most important public law signed by the Governor since the adjournment, is the following: Senate bill 167, to amend the act relating to capital punishment, which gives the Judge of any court before which any person is being tried upon charge of murder, and who may plead guilty, the power to sentence the prisoner to be executed or to be confined in the Penitentiary in the same manner, as might be done by the verdict of a jury. This amendment rectifies a radical error of the law of 1867, which gave the Judges no power, in case a plea of guilty was made.

The Governor signed the charter of the Chicago Soro is Company to-day, and the same is now one of the laws of the State. Mrs. Myra Bradwell, the talented and indefatigable editress of the Chicago *Legal News*, has been an agent in this city to look after the interests of our Executive, and as soon as a public law is signed and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, a certified copy is at once sent to her and in a short time it appears in the *Legal News*. So much for progress.

It is rumored on the streets that Mr. E. L. Baker, editor of the *Journal*, of this city, has applied for, and is to receive the Assessorship of this, the Eighth Congressional District, vice Colonel Dudley Wickersham, removed.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a violent snow-storm began and continued until night. The storm, while it lasted, was perhaps the most severe of the season, but had wholly ceased this morning.

The passenger train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, due here from the north at 7:50 this morning, did not arrive till about 11:30. The detention was caused by running off the track at the switch of the Sangamon River, a distance of about four miles north of here. The accident was caused by the snow and the filling up of the frog. The only damage done was the smashing of the express car.

CRIME.

Particulars of the Assassination of Dr. G. W. Darden by the Ku-Klux of Warren County, Ga.—A Horrible Crime.

NEW YORK, March 15.—An Atlanta (Ga.) special gives details of the murder of Dr. Darden by the Ku-Klux. It appears that in a personal difficulty with Wallace, the editor of the Ku-Klux paper at Warrenton, Darden shot Wallace. He immediately surrendered to the civil authorities and was placed in jail. On Friday, Sheriff Norris, fearing Darden would be unsafe there, called on a [illegible] of citizens and [illegible] to guard the jail over night, but the persons declined to act, being overawed by a band of Ku-Klux numbering about one hundred, who took possession of the town. They then demanded the keys of the jail from the Sheriff. On his refusal to deliver them their demonstrations became so violent that he was compelled to seek safety in flight, taking the keys with him. The band at midnight returned to the jail and broke in.

Fearing that Darden had a pistol, the cowardly assassins built a fire at the doorway and smoked him out. Dr. Darden asked them time to make a will, which was granted. He was then taken out, and in presence of his wife and children, barbarously murdered by these savages, not less than 150 pistol balls piercing his body. The Sheriff is now in Atlanta asking military protection for his county and his own life.

Since the assassination of the Sheriff of Richmond County, at the November election, this man has been the only Republican Sheriff left in the State. An attempt was made to assassinate Darden last September, and warrants were obtained by him against certain parties, which warrants were in the hands of the present Sheriff for services, when he (Norris) was waylaid in December.

The County of Warren is the headquarters of the Ku-Klux for six counties, and it is in this section that the outrages and murders of Republicans have been most frequent. Application has already been made by the civil authorities to the military for protection in that section, but without avail.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 15.—On Friday night last, while Dr. Darden was being murdered by the Ku-Klux, a colored man named Martin was taken from jail at Spring Place, Murray County, and hanged by the Ku-Klux. After Martin's arrest his father went to engage the services of General Gordon as counsel, and it is said that the Ku-Klux held considerable debate as to whether or not they would wait the arrival of the counsel and give him a chance, but finally decided to hang the prisoner without waiting.

Woman Arrested on a Charge of Poisoning Her Husband.

DETROIT, March 15.—A German woman was arrested to-day, charged with having poisoned her husband, Henry Schneider, on the 26th of January last. He died quite suddenly, unexpectedly of poison, but it was then supposed that the poisonous substance was instilled into his food from an old brass kettle. The wife married again in four days.

Robbery and Probable Murder.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—Captain M. E. Leonard, a citizen of Waupaca, Wis., was waylaid and robbed, Saturday night, after being shot three times and left for dead. His condition is very critical.

Robbery at Darien, Conn.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Three colored men have been arrested in New Jersey for stealing a large quantity of valuable furniture, books, etc., belonging to their employer, Vincent Collyer, the well known philanthropist. Mr. Collyer is now absent on a mission to the Indians. The property was taken from his residence in Darien, Conn., and carried to Jersey City. The prisoners will be sent to Connecticut for trial.

THE FAR WEST.

General Hazen Providing for the Indians on a Reservation near the Wasatch Mountains.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—James N. Dunham recently arrived in this city from General Hazen's camp near the Wasatch Mountains. He reports that some three thousand Indians, comprising all or portions of the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Wyandots, Kaddoes, Towcoways, Keeties, Wacoes and Arapahoes are settled on reservations. General Hazen is dividing them into bands or colonies with a view of learning them the arts of husbandry. To this end he has already appointed a farmer to each band, to instruct them in farming. Implements and seeds will be furnished by the government. The Indians have great confidence in General Hazen, and enter into his plans for their improvement as readily and with as good a grace as could be expected.

CUBA.

Reports of Rebel Successes—Government Troops on Their Way to Reinforce the Garrison of Puerto Principe, Harassed by the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *Evening Mail* has advices from Cuba, *via* Nassau, that General Lesco has failed three times to make his way to Puerto Principe. The insurgents each time have repulsed him with heavy loss. Before his arrival at Los Paradones [illegible] Big Walls, the most difficult pass of the Cubitas, Eighty of his wounded had just arrived per steamer at Nuevitas from La Guaraja, Lesco's base, and another steamer left for Havana the same day with a greater number. Lesco remains with his column between La Guanja and Los Paradones in a dangerous position, while Puerto Principe is beleaguered by the insurgents, if not entirely in their hands.

MADISON.

Removal of Doubts Concerning the Validity of Recent Legislation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 15.

It is announced, at the office of the Secretary of State, that the amendment to the constitution increasing the salaries of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the validity of which was doubted, is all right. The resolution reaffirming the amendment proposed by the present Legislature, was adopted in both houses by a call of the yeas and nays, and a majority of all the members elected in their, and, though the bill submitting the amendment to the vote of the people did not have the yeas and nays called on it, the omission is regarded as of no consequence.

Weather here is quite cold, more like midwinter than spring.

VIRGINIA.

General Stoneman Promulgates the Act of Congress Vacating Certain Offices.

RICHMOND, Va., March 15.—General Stoneman issued an order to-day, republishing the act of Congress, vacating certain offices within thirty days from the passage of the act, and ordering that all persons who cannot take the iron-clad oath shall be removed from office on the 18th instant. This order has created quite a panic among the State officers, for nearly one-third of the present incumbents are disqualified for the offices that they hold.

The commanding officer has had no applications [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND.

Several New England politicians passed through New York for Washington to look for offices. There are five applicants for the Boston Collectorship, and three for the Naval Office.

The friends of George G. Fogg are endeavoring to have him restored to the Swiss Mission.

The Republicans of Dover, N. H., are circulating a petition opposing Hale's removal from the Spanish Mission. Petitions for the retention of Postmaster Kelley, of New York, are circulating but the office will probably be given to Taylor, the present Assistant Postmaster.

THE HOGGINS MURDER CASE.

A writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of James Logan 2d, was served to-day and will be determined Wednesday.

GOLD.

Despatches from Washington stating that Senator Sumner will soon make a belligerent speech on the Alabama claims question caused much excitement on Wall street to-day. There were heavy purchases of gold at a slight advance and a corresponding decline in government bonds.

GENERAL STOCK MARKET.

The stock market was firm. New York Central was the chief feature, but the strongest stocks were Wabash, St. Paul and Rock Island.

NOTORIOUS THIEF SENTENCED.

At the sentence of Mosley, the notorious thief in court to-day, there was a large crowd of roughs who intended a rescue, but were frustrated by the presence of an unusually large police force.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The *Evening Post*, editorially commenting on the consolidation of railroads between New York and the West suggests that the companies could be limited to constructing and maintaining the roads while transportation should be open to the public as on canals. It thinks meetings of the Directors should be open to all stockholders, and asks for a legislative investigation of the subject.

A DEALER IN COUNTERFEIT MONEY ARRESTED.

The police to-day arrested one Grimbidge, who has been flooding the country with circulars proposing to sell counterfeit money at low prices.

THE BOUNTY FRAUDS.

The victims of Colonel Herman, bounty fraud swindler, held a meeting to-night and resolved to send a memorial to the President, and commence proceedings against the Assistant Treasurer for money not paid them.

FISK'S OFFER FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES ESTABLISHMENT.

James Fisk, Jr., recently offered one million of dollars for the New York *Times* newspaper and establishment. The offer was declined.

SEIZURE OF DISEASED HOGS.

The Board of Health has seized 437 dressed hogs which arrived Saturday. The hogs were started alive from Chicago, but the hog cholera broke out among them on the way and they were slaughtered and dressed for this market. Other lots now *en route* will be seized on their arrival.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT TAX ON THE EARNINGS OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILWAY UNPAID.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *Post* says the New York Central Railroad, having neglected to pay the government tax of five per cent on its net earnings, the question will come up before the Internal Revenue Department. The amount involved is $1,200,000. It is presumed that the road will have to pay it if the case goes to court.

ACQUITTED.

Edwin R. Lee, charged with stealing $40,000 of the Royal Insurance Company's bonds, was acquitted to-day in the Court of General Sessions.

DIED.

Stephen T. Clark, financial editor of the *Tribune*, formerly connected with the *Express*, died yesterday at Genoa, Italy.

TOO LATE.

A special Washington despatch to the *Commercial Advertiser* says A. T. Stewart, before leaving Washington, had a conversation with the President in regard to the New York appointments, and Stewart asked the favor of naming a man for the office of District Attorney. The President said that he had promised that office to a friend last summer.

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON

publishes in this morning's *Tribune* a statement of his difficulty with McFarland, who attempted to shoot him two years ago. He says McFarland has brought suit against him for the alleged alienation of his late wife's affection; that he can prove in court McFarland failed to support his wife; that he squandered her hard-gained earnings, threatened her life, struck her, and treated her most cruelly; that he (Richardson) became engaged to Mrs. Richardson after she had left her husband, and after he had accepted her giving way as irrevocable; that he intends to marry Mrs. McFarland as soon as she can obtain a divorce; and that her late husband's threats of assassination have no terror for him.

THE FEDERAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Private letters from Washington say Grant recently informed a well-known Republican that he would appoint C. A. Dana to the Naval office here, but that appointments for New York positions would not be made public for some weeks yet. Several influential friends of Moses H. Grinnell left here, this morning, to urge his appointment to the Collectorship.

STATUE OF BEECHER.

A meeting of prominent members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has been held, to raise the sum of $6,000 for a colossal statue of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which is to make one of the thirty-six figures designed to adorn the National Lincoln Monument at Washington.

ALTA VELA PLAYED OUT.

A St. Thomas letter of a late date states that nearly all parties laying claim to Alta Vela have returned from there, satisfied with the worthlessness of the place.

DULCE'S ANACONDA PLAN.

A letter from Havana says that General Dulce has perfected a plan to stretch the military force across the entire island, and by marching continually south and southwest, to drive the insurgents before it, preventing them from making any inroads to the east or northeast, toward Nuevitas or Morena, and penning them in between two or more columns, obliging them to give battle or disperse and surrender in small detachments.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

New counterfeit five dollar bills on the Crawfordsville National Bank were discovered to-day. It is thought they were made in Canada.

New twenty-five cent counterfeit fractional currency notes, well executed, are in circulation.

STARVATION AND BRUTAL TREATMENT ON SHIPBOARD.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The inquest on one of the victims of the fever ship, James Foster, Jr., held at Staten Island, resulted in a verdict that the deceased came to his death from starvation and brutal treatment, at the hands of the three under officers of the ship. The jury further state it to be their belief that the Captain and second mate were accessories.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 15.

The House this morning was but thinly attended and most of the time was spent in Committee of the Whole. The House agreed to bills providing for a Swamp Land State Road Commissioner for the Upper Peninsula, and to the Senate bill abolishing the rate bill in our public schools. The last was subsequently recommitted for some amendments in phraseology out of its final passage there is no doubt.

The House killed off the bill which provided for the repeal of the State Swamp Land Homestead law. Other business transacted in morning session was unimportant.

The afternoon session was also spent in committee, and the House agreed to some forty measures, most of them local in their nature.

The Senate held only an afternoon session. The Committees on Judiciary and Railroads reported on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. The following are the main points: First. Confirmation to the company of that portion of the land grant earned by the completion of twenty miles of the road north of Grand Rapids. Second. If the next twenty miles north of Cedar Springs shall not be completed by the first of July, the next Board of Control shall transfer the land grant to some other company that will take it under the same conditions. Third. Twenty other additional miles of road must be completed by the first of January, 1871, twenty additional miles yearly thereafter, by whatever company takes the grant, under penalty of forfeiture. Fourth. If the grant is transferred, the company taking it must either construct the road on the located line south of Grand Rapids, or refund the money advanced by the municipalities along that line. There can be little doubt of the final passage of the bill, which is a compromise, and seems to be fair to all parties.

The bill accompanying the report was placed on the order of third reading.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported against any present attempt at a general equalization of State bounties.

The constitutional amendment to strike out the word "white" in the State Constitution was laid on the table, as the amendment to the National Constitution was held to cover the point.

Other propositions to amend the State Constitution, by increasing the salaries of Circuit Judges, removing the thirty years' limitation upon the existence of corporations, and increasing the Supreme Court Justices to four years, were reported upon favorably by the committees, and placed on the general order.

A bill was passed making Lapeer and Oakland Counties the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and Macomb, St. Clair, Sanilac and Huron Counties into the Sixteenth Circuit.

The most of the afternoon was spent in Committee of the Whole, and a large number of bills were considered. The action taken was not of marked importance.

KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 15.—The Kentucky Legislature has rejected the Fifteenth Amendment by a very decided vote. The House voted yesterday, the vote being eighty for rejection and five for ratification. The Senate voted to-day, being twenty-seven to six. Three Radicals voted against it in the House. In the House Jesse D. Bright advocated a postponement till next winter, and a reference to the people. Judge Falster replied that, inasmuch as there was scarcely any division of opinion on the subject in Kentucky, a reference to the people was unnecessary. A motion to postpone failed.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, March 15.—The Fifteenth Amendment has been made the special order for to-morrow. The indications favor its passage.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special, to-night, says the House to-day unanimously passed the Senate joint resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment.

INDIANA.

The Legislative Canvass—Action of the Bolting Democracy Endorsed by their Constituents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 15.

The Democrats have entered fully upon the canvass for the approaching special election on the 23d inst.

A meeting of the Allen County Democratic Central Committee, held on Saturday, nominated their old candidates for re-election, and passed resolutions unanimously endorsing their action in resigning, as also did the Adams County Central Committee, claiming that the amendment ought to be left to the vote of the people. What the Republicans will do is not yet determined upon, but it is expected that they will make little opposition to the Democrats, this being so strongly in their hands.

Weather milder this evening. Last night about six inches of snow fell.

Church Crushed at Lewiston, Me.

LEWISTON, March 15.—The Congregational Church at Lewiston was crushed last evening, by the weight of snow on the roof. Only the library was saved.

REV. DR. BUTLER.

Serenade and Reception by His Congregation Last Evening.

A Pleasant Occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Butler, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, having returned from a year's absence in Europe, where he has been sojourning for his health, was the recipient of a serenade at the hands of the National Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Society, last evening. The members met at their headquarters at about eight o'clock, and, preceded by Langan's band, repaired to the residence of Dr. Butler, adjoining the church.

The President of the society, Frank Agnew, Esq., on behalf of the members, then addressed the reverend gentleman in the following terms:

DOCTOR BUTLER, REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: It is a pleasure for me to give to you the welcome of the members of this National Catholic Temperance Benevolent Society to extend a sincere and heartfelt welcome to you, their pastor, advisor and friend—a welcome such as Catholics only can extend and give a well beloved and revered pastor; who has devoted himself to his flock by his untiring zeal and kindness, devotion and self-denial. When he the call came in the biting frost of winter, or under the scorching rays of a July sun; whether in the raw chilly nights of autumn, or the damp muddy mornings of spring, he was ever found prompt and faithful in the discharge of your duties, and in obedience to the God that died that we might have eternal life.

We welcome you as an advisor, for in the cares and perplexities of life we have ever found you willing to give the listening ear and the word of advice that was most conducive to our interests in this world and our eternal welfare in the world to come.

We welcome you as our friend, not in the common acceptance of that term, but as a friend in the truest and dearest meaning of the word, and as a friend of temperance, in the furthering of which we as a body are engaged—a true, reverend and dear sir, in which we see the surest road to gain the amelioration of our people and the respect of our fellow men. And among the many true and sincere men in the priesthood of this city, whom we claim as the special champion of that cause but you, whom this night we have the honor and happiness to welcome to your parish, your congregation and your friends. We valued and esteemed you highly, but we never knew the extent of our love and reverence for you, Doctor, until we were deprived of your presence, such being the case, I do not hesitate to repeat the hearty welcome of our society, and to assure you that their humble and sincere prayers will ascend to the throne of Grace that you may be spared for many years to minister to the wants of your congregation, and your voice be as strong in denouncing the debasing vice of drunkenness as of yore, and that your tongue may be as eloquent in picturing to our people who are addicted to intemperance, the sin, crime and degradation of such practices, and, on the other hand, the virtue, honor and respect of a life of sobriety. Finally, receive our we come, but do not measure it by the feebleness of my words, but receive it as we intend to give it—a welcome from our hearts.

Dr. Butler seemed very much affected by this unexpected tribute to him by the National Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Society, and took occasion to compliment them on the splendid appearance they presented, as also upon their praiseworthy efforts in the cause of temperance, morality and religion. The reverend gentleman took occasion to remind those present that in furthering the cause of temperance they were not only benefiting themselves, but also the community at large, more especially that portion of it which was made up of his own countrymen—Irishmen. He dwelt in feeling terms on the evil effects of intemperance, and pointed to the unhappy consequences thereof, as could be seen daily and hourly in the deserted homes and neglected families of but two many of his countrymen, and exhorted those present to persevere in their efforts to uphold the cause of temperance and morality.

Dr. Butler concluded by thanking them for the cordial manner in which he had been received and assured them that in the future as well as in the past, he would always endeavor to second their efforts in the cause of temperance.

After the execution of some select and appropriate music by the band, the assemblage adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Galton Troupe inaugurated their season last evening at the Opera House with two of Offenbach's operatic trifles—"Sixty-six," in two acts, and "Lischen and Fritschen," in one act. Quite a large audience was in attendance, and one not lacking in enthusiasm. The operettas given are mere sylabubs, operatic stems, but very sparkling and sensual, although in their English dress they lose a great deal of their real Offenbachian frivolity and irresponsibility. "Sixty-six" is the story of a wandering musician, *Franz*, who loves his pretty peasant cousin, *Grittley*. *Franz* is poor, but honest, and his whole ambition in life is to have his name on a real silk pocket handkerchief. He invests in a lottery, purchases a ticket which he supposes is "66." It proves to be a lucky number, drawing a large sum of money. He buys a whole pack of silk handkerchiefs from a peddler, then goes to the home of his sweetheart, attired in all the gaiety of new clothes, with the purchases with his lottery ticket as security, grows proud, and quarrels with *Grittley*. His claims, however, are ridiculously shown to be wrong by the discovery that he has mistaken his ticket upside down, and that the number is really "99." The sudden reverse of fortune brings him to his senses. He takes a farewell, but upon his rich relation's offer and returns to his love. With *Grittley* the story is a very simple one, and the music, with a very few exceptions, is as slight as the story. There are many Offenbachian eccentricities, however, as in the sudden change from a prayer to a polka in the first act, a pretty duo in the second, a pretty little bit of music in the scene, where the peasants are buying lottery tickets, a pleasant duet "Paris, Oh Paris," and [illegible] a song on "Duchess." Much of the music was cut, and interpolations were very frequent which had little or no connection with opera bouffe, among them a Tyrolean song sung as a trio, "Home, Sweet Home," "Bonnie Dundee," "Comin' through the Rye," "The Lover and the Bird," which, however well they were sung, sadly marred the unity of the work.

"Lischen and Fritschen," which concluded the performance, is simply a duo in one act, the plot hinging upon the mistake of *Fritschen* in supposing himself to be the brother of *Lischen*, and his discovery of it in time to marry her. There is a pretty broom song in it, and a very charming Alsatian duet, but as a whole it is more an operetta than an opera. It is properly a musical farce, the movement of which is sustained by two characters. Miss Susan Galton, who sustained *Grittley* in the one and *Lischen* in the other, is the chief attraction of the troupe. She is young, fresh, *sans-petite*, with a pleasant soprano voice, not remarkable for strength or great range, but very clear and rich, and well cultivated. She sings with expression, and gives an admirable conception of the coquettish and arch manner required of the characters she assumes. Her reception was a very cordial one, and she received several encores during the evening, more particularly for her singing of the interpolated songs. Mr. Whiffen, who assumed the roles of *Fritschen* and *Franz*, has a high, thin tenor voice, rather monotonous and reedy, but a voice which we should judge would grow upon one with repeated hearings. His action strikes me as very similar to his singing. It is neither very good nor very bad, and if marked by anything in particular is marked by a sort of easy cut-and-dried, nonchalant mediocrity. We have no doubt, however, that he will improve upon acquaintance. The remainder of the troupe do not present any feature worth special notice. They possess a unformed power of resources in action, and a rather dreary if not clever mediocrity of singing, not up to the standard which even Offenbach deserves. For a first performance the orchestra managed to stumble along very creditably. The bill will be the same this evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Joseph Proctor last evening began an engagement at McVicker's Theatre, appearing as *Bitchwood* in the romantic and highly wrought tragedy of "Ambition; or the Tomb, the Throne, the Scaffold." The melancholy attractions of which failed to draw an audience numbering more than two hundred people, and those for the greater part strangers or persons unfamiliar with the piece or the star. That they will desire no farther acquaintance one may read by the love after having sat through one of the dreariest conglomerations of words, scenes and incidents ever tacked together and called a play. With this disadvantage to begin with, besides belonging to a totally superannuated school of actors, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Proctor should play to vacant benches. Indeed, it is more to be wondered at that he should play at all, since he has so far outlived his usefulness to the dramatic entertainment of Chicago audiences. Mr. Proctor is one of the "has beens," and seemingly finds it hard to convince himself that the Old Bowery is not still in full blast. He appears to the worst possible advantage in "Ambition," and the substitution of "Nick of the Woods," in which he is far more acceptable, will constitute a desirable alteration of the programme. This will be brought out during the week. The company seemed imbued with the general dullness consequent upon the vacuum in front, even Mrs. Cowell descending to mediocrity—and it is a long step for her—as *Catherine Howard*. Nagle's make-up as *Henry VIII.* would have done credit to the recent Opera House burlesque, but was sadly out at the elbows as a serious piece of business. "Ambition" again to-night.

THE DEARBORN THEATRE.

"School" entered upon its second week last evening at the Dearborn Theatre, with a fair audience in attendance. The performance differed in no essential particular from those of last week, and was given very smoothly.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"School" commenced its second week at the Museum last evening with a change in the cast, Mr. McNiff being substituted for Mr. Bradley in the role of *Beau Farintosh*, a change which is decidedly for the better, although the role even now is far from being played as it ought to be. The house was a thin one, which may account for the fact that some of the leading people, notably Mr. Rankin and Miss Howard, walked through their parts in a very listless and slovenly manner. Mr. Rankin, in fact, does not seem to have the slightest conception of his role, while Miss Howard is quite too much engaged with Miss Howard to give much attention to *Bella*. Mr. Jennings' personation of *Dr. Sutcliffe* is good enough both in make-up and execution to atone for a good deal of bad acting on the stage. It is equally a pleasure to witness the playing of an actor who can be so dignified and gentlemanly as Mr. Lingham. The piece will be repeated this evening.

THE WEIRD AND HUMOROUS

found interpretation last evening at Library Hall, which was densely crowded on the occasion of a joint entertainment given by "The Fakir of Avat" and Whiston, the comic delineator. The tricks of the magician were a mixture of the new and old, shallow and artful. The one in which he serves up any desired kind of liquor to the audience from the same bottle, and at [illegible] breaking the neck (of the bottle) draws out a live, squealing Guinea pig, was novel and enjoyable, as was also the card performance, whereby he caused the ace of clubs and jack of spades to suddenly and unaccountably fasten themselves upon a glass-covered portrait of Anna Dickinson; but the pistol trapping and an opium tricks a good sense of the audience, so evident is the assistance of a confederate. As a humorist and character delineator, Whiston is more striking than refined, some of his jokes partaking too largely of broadness. In this respect he is not the equal of either Burnett or Macarthy, and he certainly is not so towards fidelity to nature. Then we submit that it is not exactly good taste to convert local hits into palpable local advertisements and puffery of clothing, cosmetic and other dealers. The presence of a piano if no orchestra may not be mistaken, would give an element of pepper in filling up the somewhat tedious waits. The entertainment at Library Hall is to continue during the week.

MUSIC FUND CONCERT.

The third and last of the series of concerts in the Church of the Messiah was given, last evening, to a fair and very appreciative audience, which was well suited for the absence by having a good programme well executed. The programme embraced a cantata by Romberg, which was admirably rendered by the choir of the church; a quartette from "Martha," finely sung by the choir of the church; a trio from "Ernani"; a duo from "Puritani," and four solos, including two for the organ. Every number was heartily applauded. Encores were several encores.

The principal feature of the evening, new to the series, was a violin solo by Mr. H. Dohn, a new comer among us, who handled the instrument very gracefully and played with considerable fervor and expression. His performance caused him to be stopped before the close and twice, but did not detract materially from the impression produced, which called for a hearty encore, and [illegible]

The second essay was free from the faults of the first.

The present winter has been marked by a greater number of church concerts than any previous season, and we are glad to notice that with the growing desire that church-goers should be able to enjoy the concert as well as others comes also the recognition of the fact that a good concert necessitates the selection of good music. We must do the Musical Committee of this church the justice to say that they have made a step forward in this direction, and have thereby earned the gratitude of the society for whom they act. There at fault of church concerts hitherto has been that they have been marked with too much programme strength. A study of the already published programmes of these concerts will show that this is what seems to have been judiciously avoided in this case.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—COTTON—Easier; middlings, 28c; sales 13,000 bales; receipts, 3,800. MONETARY—Gold, 132¼; sterling 145¼. Commercial [illegible]. New York Sight ¼ prem. GROCERIES—Sugar nominal, common 12½c; prime, 14c. Molasses dull; prime, 78@80c. Coffee nominal; fair, 15@ prime, 17@18c. BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $6.25; double extra, $6.60; treble extra, $7.38. Corn dull, at 78@80c. Oats at 73c. Bran at $1.15. HAY—Dull; prime at $25.00. PROVISIONS—Pork dull, held at $33.00. Bacon dull, at 14@18½c. Lard dull; tierces, 18½@19c; keg, 20@21c. WHISKEY—Quiet; Western rectified, 92½@97½c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 15.—The crude petroleum market continues dull and prices weak; more sellers than buyers; sales 4,800 bbls spot at 15@15½c; 1,000 bbls spot at 15½c, market prices not over 15½c. Refined market quiet; spot and early delivery weak, but one transaction to report viz: A line of 1,100 bbls, April, May and June, 100 each month, at 34½c. Nominal quotations: Spot at 31c; last half March at 31½@32c; last half April and first half May at 33½c; April to July at 34½c; May to September at 36c; June to December, 36c bid, 37c asked; July to December, 36c bid, held higher.

COOK, COBURN & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, Are authorized to receive advertisements for THE TRIBUNE at our lowest rates. Also, agents to receive advertisements or notices for all Newspapers on Magazines (in any language) in the U. S. or Territories, at the publishers' lowest rates. OFFICE, 87 DEARBORN-ST.

Masonic Notices.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS! Of APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1 K. T. Regular conclave this (TUESDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock for business and work on the Order of Red Cross, at their Asylum in the Masonic Temple. Per order of the E. C. E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

MASONIC. A special communication of ASHLAR LODGE, No. [illegible], F. & A. M., will be held at their Hall this (TUESDAY) evening. Work on the First and Second Degrees. Visiting brethren cordially invited. T. E. DUNCAN, Sec. p. t.

Meetings.

Public Meeting! There will be a meeting held at BURLINGTON HALL, Corner State and Sixteenth-sts., Tuesday Evening, March 16, At 7½ o'clock, by those opposed to the present SOUTH SIDE PARK BILL. By order of the Committee. J. A. HAHN, Chairman.

NOTICE. A MEETING OF THE CHICAGO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (Formerly Young Men's Association), will be held at their Rooms on THURSDAY, March 18th, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year. CHAS. H. REED, Pres't. C. S. BERANEK, Sec'y.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the Franklin Society will be held at the Common Council Chamber, on WEDNESDAY EVE'ING, Feb. 17, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers under the recent act of the Legislature, and for the transaction of other business. Polls open from 7 to 9 p. m. J. S. THOMPSON, President. E. R. BOSS, Secretary.

Hats and Caps.

NOBBY HATS! Spring Styles. STRYKER & BARNES, The Leading Hatters of Chicago, Cor. Washington & Clark-sts., Have the Largest, Nobbiest and Best Variety of Hats and Caps ever offered in this city.

SPRING STYLES Gents' Silk Hats, YOUNG MEN'S HATS, BOYS' HATS, CHILDREN'S HATS, AT J. A. SMITH & CO.'S, 98 State-st. & 118 Lake-st.

HATS. SPRING STYLES NOW READY, AT EMERSON'S, No. 85 LAKE-ST., Tremont House.

Real Estate for Sale.

CENTRAL Business Property. On Clark-st., opposite the Court House, 20 feet, with a four-story and basement brick building, renting well. For sale at a decided bargain, if taken now. Title perfect. BRYAN LATHROP, Bryan Hall, 89 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE, By J. H. REES & CO., 99 Dearborn-st., West Side Property. 80 ACRES, West ½ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 25, T. 40, 13. The above property has a large frontage on Fullerton-av., and is in vicinity of the proposed North-western Park. Will be sold together or in ten or twenty acre blocks.

A CHOICE BRICK RESIDENCE On the West Side, in first-class location—CHEAP. GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

LOTS ON STATE-ST. And WABASH-AV., good for present use. GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

FOR SALE. House and Lot on West Madison-st., Renting for $2,300, offered at $34,000, by JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 102 Madison-st.

Clothing.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., CLOTHING, Gents' Furnishing GOODS. We have, as usual, the largest stock in the West, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

Eye and Ear.

DOCT. S. COLE Devotes special attention to Diseases of the EYE AND EAR. OFFICE, 123 SOUTH CLARK-ST. Office hours, [illegible]

Dry Goods.

HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE, Importers and Jobbers, 3, 5, and 7 Lake-st., Have received, and are now opening, a large line of choice Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, of their own importation; also, new styles of Prints and Delaines, together with a full assortment of Domestics and Notions.

New Publications.

Mr. STEDMAN'S NEW VOLUME. Browning's "Ring and Book" Complete.

Published This Day: THE BLAMELESS PRINCE, AND OTHER POEMS. By EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. In one elegant 16mo volume, with vignette by Hennessy. $1.50.

The leading poem, which gives its name to the volume, is Mr. Stedman's most elaborate and carefully finished work. It is a story of human passion, with a theme not less mediæval in theme, the incident—which is dramatic and unexpected—is confined to no age or land, but is such as may and must happen in all. In the strength and vividness of the verses catch the reader will find a proper setting for the subtle and original plot of the romance. The minor poems in this volume are not less popular for their variety and for the qualities that have already given their author so high a place among our lyric poets.

THE RING AND THE BOOK. By ROBERT BROWNING. Second and Concluding Volume. 16mo. $2.00. Both Volumes, half calf, $7.50.

"Crossing the old square where stands the Palazzo Vecchio, in Florence, Robert Browning paused at a bookstall and found and purchased there an old yellow book, wherein a curious trial is reported, with all the facts, charges, arguments and incidents. The poem before us is elaborated from this unique record, the power of its details, the effective treatment of the narrative, Browning's vocabulary is exhaustless; moreover, there is an audacity of conception, a boldness of treatment; there are passages of singular terseness and point; sometimes a Dantesque energy, sometimes an Anglo-saxon sense, sometimes a Southern Euripidean tenderness, and all, often, are striking and combined with original emphasis."—[New York Times.

, For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers, FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

Boots and Shoes.

CHICAGO CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS & SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, AT OUR MANUFACTORY, 86 Michigan-av. A. & R. CHAPIN. N. B.—We now have on hand, and are constantly manufacturing, a full line of Spring made goods, at VERY LOW PRICES. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JUST OPENED, GEO. ERICKSON, No. 470 STATE-ST, Has just opened his new store, No. 470 State-st., with a large and well picked stock of BOOTS and SHOES. CustomWork Promptly Attended to

Auction Sales.

BY ROSENAU & BROS., 66 Lake-st., AT AUCTION, $30,000 Worth of Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Corsets, Parasols, Hosiery, Ribbons, Velvets, Gloves, White Goods, Flowers, Silks, Fine Fans, Edgings, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., Will be sold at auction, commencing on TUESDAY, March 16th, at 10 and 2 o'clock each day, until the entire stock is closed. Good accommodations for ladies. G. W. BECKFORD, Auct'r.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF MERCHANT TAILORING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Together with the store fixtures, is offered for sale, for ten days, AT COST. Store can be rented or leased. Will exchange for first-class real estate. BLAGUE & WOLCOTT, 118 and 120 Washington-st.

Grain Dryer for Sale AT MONTREAL. Half of Lot No. 2 South Side Canal Basin, with the building on the same, occupied by the late firm of Cumming & Farrah as a Grain Dryer and Elevator, with Hot Air Chamber adapted for W. H. Burton's Patent Caloric Dryer, together with exclusive right to use the Patent for Montreal. Bins capable of storing over 8,000 bushels of grain, two run of stones, with other necessary machinery for grinding corn meal, and steam engine and boiler for driving the machinery. Apply to W. B. CUMMING, Montreal.

Business Cards.

WHITTLESEY, CARR & HEWITT, REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 116 LaSalle-st., Room 14, first floor. Special attention to investing for non-residents, the care of property, collecting rents, payment of taxes, &c. We have good bargains in lots in Hyde Park. O. R. WHITTLESEY. B. O. CARR. J. E. HEWITT.

Free Dispensary.

Brainard Free Dispensary, Rooms second story Rice & Jackson's Building, northwest corner of Jefferson and Randolph sts. Office hours, 1½ to 4½ p. m. daily, excepting Sundays. Medical and surgical advice and medicines furnished to the deserving poor free of charge. Vaccinations also performed.

To Brickmakers.

EVERY BRICKMAKER IN THE U. S. Should send for circular of the DEAN Self-Tempering Brick Clay Press Machine, which we GUARANTEE to make and deliver more and better bricks per hour, day or season, than any other. Address BROWN BROTHERS, 133 and 135 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted.

To Merchants and Manufacturers. Wanted, a situation as Bookkeeper for a person who has a practical knowledge of general business. Best of city and other references. Address H. J., care D. R. Dunn, 18 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Fruit.

ORANGE. 100 boxes very fine Messina, splendid and very cheap, for sale by W. H. SQUIER, 167 South Water-st., corner of Clark.

Teas.

HERRICK & HOUGHTALING OFFER THEIR "NEW CROP" SEASON 1868 TEAS. NOW ARRIVING BY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMERS, 60 DAYS DIRECT FROM CHINA and JAPAN. GREAT BARGAINS. 14 & 16 Vesey-st., (NEXT TO ASTOR HOUSE) NEW YORK. Close Wholesale Buyers will do well to examine our TEAS before purchasing elsewhere. ORDERS SOLICITED.

Machinery.

Mt. Vernon Iron Works, Kokosing Iron Works, Two of the oldest and most extensive Factories in the country, consolidated, have for sale at their Warerooms STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES, Locomotive, Tubular and Flue Boilers, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, Portable Grist Mills and Bolts, WATER WHEELS, MILL STONES, AND FLOURING MILL MACHINERY. Also, a heavy stock direct from the Factories, for the trade, at New York and Boston prices, Rubber and Leather BELTING AND HOSE. Emerson's Patent Movable Tooth Saws, H. Dison & Sons' Solid Tooth CIRCULAR SAWS. BOLTING CLOTHS and Mill Furnishing Goods. PLANS AND DRAWINGS executed, and Millwrights sent direct from the Works, to erect Engines and Mills. Send for circulars. Address the proprietors, C. & J. COOPER & CO., 88 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

BANKING OFFICE To Rent. Nos. 118 and 120 Washington-st., Smith & Nixon's Block, thirty-four feet front, seventy feet deep. Five years' lease. WM. S. JOHNSTON, Jr., 89 Washington-st.

Houses for Sale.

FOR SALE. The buildings on the southeast corner of Madison and Aberdeen sts. to be removed between the 1st and 5th of April. Application must be made before the 20th of March to C. B. GOODYEAR, No. 24 Chamber of Commerce.

Financial.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY. A portion of the stock of this company allotted to Chicago is yet to be disposed of. Subscription books are open, for a few days, at the Banking House of GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., 48 LA SALLE-ST.

$15,000 to Loan In sums of $2,000 or more, on improved Chicago Real Estate, by LINN & SWAN, Real Estate and Money Brokers, Room 13 Uhlich's Block.

$200,000 To Loan In sums of $10,000, and upwards, upon first class City Improved Property, at NINE PER CENT. Apply to GALLUP & PEABODY, 94 Washington-st.

Photographic.

REVOLUTION IN PHOTOGRAPHY. The Public will be glad to learn that FASSETT Has Reduced the Price of His Elegant Pictures, And has completed arrangements for the accommodation of any number of sittings—to take effect on Monday, and continue until further notice, AT HIS ART GALLERY, No. 114 South Clark-st.

Wool at Auction.

WALTER BROWN & CO. WILL HOLD THE Second Regular Public Sale of Wool At their store, Nos. 26 and 28 Park place and Nos. 21 and 23 Barclay-st., New York, on THURSDAY, the 11th of March, at 1 o'clock. Consignments for the sale solicited. Cash advances made, if desired. Terms, 2½ per cent and one-tenth of one per cent Government tax, which covers advances, commissions, guarantee, insurance, cartage, labor, advertising and all expenses after receipt of Wool.

Steam Dye Works.

Chicago Steam Dye Works. COOK & McLAIN, Chicago Steam Dye Works, 80 Dearborn-st., and 169 South Clark-st., Chicago. GENTS' COATS, VESTS AND PANTS, Dyed and Cleaned. LADIES' SILK AND WOOLLEN DRESSES AND SHAWLS Dyed and Cleaned in a superior manner. Send to us by express, with directions. ALEXANDER COOK, WM. McLAIN.

Cough Syrup.

Dr. Stevens' COUGH SYRUP. This new and beautiful Chemical Combination, which has so deservedly sprung into public favor, owing to the fact of its great superiority as a medicine, can now be had of all good Druggists and Apothecaries. The price of the small size (a bottle of which holds enough of this admirable mixture to cure any common cough or cold) is ONLY 25 CENTS. The larger sizes, expressly for family use, are 50 cents and $1 respectively. The Retail Druggists throughout the West can now be supplied in any quantity by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, and the large trade may address P. O. Box No. 2812, Boston.

Linens.

IRISH LINENS. Our own importation, in pieces of 25 and 50 yards, for sale by ROBERT CARMICHAEL & CO., 124 LaSalle-st.

General Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE. To Ticket Holders in the United States Prize Concert, of Trowbridge, Lockwood & Co.—All parties holding tickets in the above, which was advertised to be drawn in the city of Chicago in the spring or summer of 1868, but which has not been drawn, are hereby notified that the undersigned have taken steps in progress to bring the parties to terms, and if it can be done, the money will be returned. [illegible]

1869. Something New! Spencer's Perfumeries! Extra inducements. Call and see, or send orders to MEARS & BOCKWOOD, Wholesale Druggists, 158 Lake and 88 Wells-st., Chicago.

T. C. CRIMMINGS Is no longer in our employ, and has no authority to transact business in our name, or to collect money for us. KENT & ANTON, 201 South Water-st. We want a good live man, of large city acquaintance, to sell Flour.

STOCK NOTICE. The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, are now open at the offices of the Home, Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 126 LaSalle-st. The books will be kept open until [illegible]. J. E. MURPHY. Chicago, March 7, 1869.

Election Notice.

ELECTION NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, March 15, 1869. Public notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, in conformity with an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide for the location and maintenance of a Park for the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake," at which election the legal voters voting at such election shall vote for or against this act. The tickets shall be printed or written, "For Park," or "Against Park." The polls will be open at the different voting precincts at 8 o'clock a. m., and close at 6 o'clock p. m., and the places of election will be as follows, to wit: In the town of Hyde Park, at the Hyde Park Station, in the town of Hyde Park. In the town of Lake, at the Transit House (formerly Hough House), Union Stock Yards, in said town of Lake.

FIRST WARD. First District—No. 96 South Wells street. Second District—No. 40 Wabash avenue. Third District—Nos. 30 and 32 East Madison street. Fourth District—No. 90 Wells street.

SECOND WARD. First District—Northwest corner of State and Adams streets. Second District—Southwest corner of State and Van Buren streets. Third District—Northwest corner of Wells and Adams streets. Fourth District—Southwest corner of Sherman and Van Buren streets.

THIRD WARD. First District—No. 465 State street. Second District—No. 476 Clark street. Third District—No. 738 State street. Fourth District—No. 965 State street.

FOURTH WARD. First District—Southeast corner of Eighteenth and State streets. Second District—Southeast corner of Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. Third District—Southwest corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Fourth District—Southwest corner of Douglas place and Vincennes road.

FIFTH WARD. First District—No. 97 Archer avenue. Second District—No. 217 Bushnell street. Third District—No. 658 Archer avenue. Fourth District—Office of Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company.

The persons who acted as Judges of Election in the several precincts in said towns at the last general election in November, 1868, shall be the Judges of this election. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the County Court, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1869. EDW. S. SALOMON, Clerk of the County Court.

ELECTION NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY, March 15, 1869. Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the town of West Chicago, in accordance with an act entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the city of Chicago, to create a Board of Park Commissioners, and authorize a tax in the town of West Chicago, and for other purposes," on Tuesday, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, at which election the legal voters, voting at said towns "For the Boulevards and Parks," or "Against the Boulevards and Parks." The polls will be opened at the same places where the election, on the third day of November, A. D., 1868, was held, the different voting precincts in the town of West Chicago, at 8 o'clock A. M., and will be closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The legal voters of that part of the town of Jefferson, which in the above mentioned act is added to the city of Chicago, who resided in said part of the town of Jefferson on the 10th day of February, A. D., 1869, shall vote on the day aforesaid, at the house of Henry Jewell, known as Powell's Tavern, "For City Extension," or "Against City Extension;" also "For the Boulevards and Parks," or "Against the Boulevards and Parks." In said part of the town of Jefferson, M. N. Kimbell, John F. Powell and John Rice will act as Judges of Election, and in the different voting precincts in the town of West Chicago, the persons who acted as Judges of Election at the election in November, 1868, will act as Judges of Election at this election, and return the ballots and poll books to the office of the Clerk of the County Court. Given under my hand and the seal of the County Court, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1869. EDW. S. SALOMON, Clerk of the County Court.

Election Notice. OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, March 15, 1869. Public notice is hereby given, that an election will be held in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, in conformity with an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide for the location and maintenance of a park for the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake," at which election the legal voters voting at such election shall vote for or against this act. The tickets shall be printed or written, "For Park," or "Against Park." The polls will be opened at the different voting precincts at 8 o'clock a. m., and close at 6 o'clock p. m., and the places of general election will be the same as they were at the last general election, in November, A. D. 1868. The persons who acted as Judges of Election in the several precincts in said towns, at the last general election, in November, shall be the Judges of this election. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the County Court, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1869. EDWARD S. SALOMON, Clerk of the County Court.

Shirts.

SHIRTS! At WILSON BROS', 124 AND 126 DEARBORN-ST. Made of New York Mills, Wamsutta and Lonsdale Muslins with J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden's Linens. These linens being very heavy and of hard twisted thread, are far superior to any yet used. Their superior facilities for purchasing and manufacturing enable them to offer goods much cheaper than any house offers goods of same value. All will consult their interests by examining their quality of goods and workmanship before purchasing shirts from any other source. A very large stock always on hand, and make to order. Satisfaction warranted under all circumstances.

Chicago Iron Works.

CHICAGO IRON WORKS, F. LETZ & SON, Proprietors. Nos. 84 to 92 South Franklin-st., CHICAGO, ILL., MANUFACTURERS OF IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS, Window Caps and Sills, Rolling Shutters, &c., Bank Vaults and Doors, Jail Doors and Cells, Iron Fencing, Gratings, Shutters and Bridge Bolts. All kinds of Wrought and Cast Iron Building and Bridge Work. F. LETZ. GEO. F. LETZ.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers, sailing from New York Every Saturday, and Alternate Tuesdays. Rates of passage by the Saturday Steamer. [illegible] Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent, at moderate rates. For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to JAMES WARRACK, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 168 Washington-st., CHICAGO, Give Particular Attention to both Buying and Selling GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW. Property bought and held on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets. F. L. UNDERWOOD. [illegible]

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO., Commission Merchants. We give especial attention to both buying and selling Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs and Provisions. Property bought, held or shipped on margins. 168 Washington-st., Chicago.

Nurseries.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES. ELLWANGER & BARRY, ROCHESTER, N. Y. THE SPRING CATALOGUES of this old and well-known establishment, the largest and most complete in the United States, are now ready for distribution, and should be consulted by all who intend planting. No. 1, Fruit trees; No. 2, Ornamental trees; No. 3, Greenhouse plants; (No. 4, Wholesale, sent free.)

Slate.

SLATE! SLATE! DAVID WILLIAMS' WHOLESALE WESTERN School & Roofing Slate Emporium Rear 98 Washington-st., Chicago. Just Received, 100 Cases best Lehigh School Slate. Liberal discount to the trade. Correspondence solicited.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP. GEO. M. TIPDALE is admitted as partner in our firm, to date from February 1, 1869. BLISS, MOORE & CO.

Medical Books.

A Wonderful Book. [illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1869.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25cts. per week.
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Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MR. SUMNER ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

It is announced that Mr. Sumner has prepared a speech in which he intends to assert that England, by the aid given to the rebel cruisers, inflicted other and greater injuries upon the United States than are embraced in the Alabama claims. It is also stated that the British Minister interprets such a speech as meaning war, and the French Minister as meaning the acquisition of territory—being an intimation that, in case of war, British America will pass into the hands of the United States.

All this must be taken with many grains of allowance. In the first place, Mr. Sumner is not the organ of the American people, nor of the government. In the matter of statesmanship, he is peculiarly his own representative. His voice may be for war, and for reprisal, and for many other things, but it by no means follows that such things are at hand. There is no division of sentiment in this country upon the question of British responsibility for the damages wrought by the English-built cruisers, nor is there any difference of opinion as to the general bad faith and enmity of Great Britain toward the Union during the rebellion. As an abstract question, the United States may have suffered morally and materially more damage from the bad faith of England than was committed by the British-Confederate pirates, but such damage is not computable in dollars and cents. The injury sustained by our commerce is a matter of simple arithmetic. The value of each vessel and cargo is easily ascertained, and the grand total is the amount of our claim. We are not pursuing Great Britain for consequential damages. Our claim is not like that of a case for seduction, where the outrage to the moral feelings of the plaintiff is to be compensated in money. Great Britain and the legal right to hate us and wish for our destruction, and we have the same rights as against her; but all we can claim compensation for is the actual damage which she permitted her agents to inflict upon us. We must find some other mode of avenging her malice. If Mr. Sumner proposes to estimate in dollars and cents the moral injury sustained by the United States in consequence of the course of Great Britain, and add the sum to the Alabama claims, we must do so on his own responsibility. We do not deny that the unfriendly policy of both Great Britain and France cost us many thousands of lives, and many millions of dollars. The sympathy of Great Britain was an encouragement to rebellion, and its continuance, perhaps, sustained the rebels after they would otherwise have surrendered. Our national sympathies are at the present moment with the Cretans, and against the Turk, but it does not follow that the Ottoman monarch can claim damages from us on that score.

The United States have a bill against Great Britain for an ascertained sum, the validity of which is hardly denied, but the payment of which is postponed and delayed upon a number of frivolous pretexts. Reverdy Johnson was weak enough to sign an agreement with the British Ministry placing these claims, with a great variety of counter-claims trumped up by British residents of the rebel States, in the hands of a ponderous commission, to be considered and debated for the next quarter of a century. That agreement has been repudiated by our government, and General Grant in his inaugural has foreshadowed a foreign policy which is peculiarly American. He proposes that the United States deal with Great Britain exactly as one individual may fairly deal with another. The responsibility for a failure of negotiations must be with the government which declines its assent to that policy. He will notify Great Britain that the Johnson-Stanley protocol has been rejected, and will submit the Alabama claims for payment. If Great Britain will not pay, then it will be time to talk about something else.

The Alabama claims amount to about twelve millions of dollars. If the Government of the United States had no other question of importance before it; if its national credit were not still depreciated; if it were not paying an enormous rate of interest on its debt because of its inability to borrow at a lower rate; if it had no serious political troubles yet to settle, and excited and exasperated communities yet to restore to peace and union, then there might be some excuse for rushing into another war. But Great Britain is not in a condition to abscond. She cannot depart the jurisdiction. She must be found at home when we have occasion for her. She cannot alienate her property, nor remove it beyond any attachment we may issue against it for our claim. The debt itself will not diminish by time. The feeling of antipathy against England, will not soften or grow mild under a continued refusal on her part to pay these claims. If Great Britain can afford to let this sentiment become universal from one end of America to the other, certainly our government can. The ultimate payment of the Alabama claims will be hastened rather than delayed by permitting the case to stand upon the refusal by Great Britain to pay. As long as that refusal stands, her conduct during our war becomes our guide of neutrality in any war in which she may be engaged.

The British-Confederate cruisers, during four years of war, succeeded in destroying American ships to the amount of twelve millions of dollars. Has it ever occurred to Mr. Sumner, and those who wish to plunge the nation into a wholly unnecessary war, that Congress, during that same period, destroyed five times that amount of capital invested in American ship-building? Have they not done what the Alabama, indeed the whole British Navy, could never have done—closed every ship-yard in the United States, and destroyed that entire branch of American industry. Compared with this destruction, that of the Anglo-rebel cruisers was insignificant. Would it not be well, before declaring war, to remove the burdens laid by our own act upon American ship-building, and permit our ship-yards to resume business?

INDIAN TREATIES.

General Butler has introduced a resolution in Congress for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the expediency of discontinuing the system of Indian treaties. Whether a select committee of the two houses is required for this purpose may be a question, but there is no longer any room to doubt that the practice of making treaties with roving bands of thieves and beggars within our own territory is both mischievous and ridiculous. Why should a company of Indians be recognized as a foreign power inside this nation rather than a company of Frenchmen or Irishmen? Are they more capable of self-government? Will they be less likely to become a nuisance? Do they need civil government less, or are they likely to prove more serviceable to this country? It has been shown that they are paupers and outlaws. What sort of figure would this great nation make in solemnizing a treaty with the inmates of an alms-house or a strolling band of gypsies?

If treaties are to be kept, they put the wild man beyond the reach of the laws of this country, and if they are to be broken, it is a pity they were ever made at all. To a man who has studied the Indian character from the standpoint of Mr. Cooper's novels, a treaty with the [illegible] under the clouds which [illegible], but to a man who has seen a [illegible] Indian village it is a monstrous farce. It is beyond the power of any man to perceive how these barbarians are ever to be civilized, so long as they are kept in their present position of so-called independence—dependent on us for the means of existence, but independent of our laws. Experience proves that, left to themselves, they will never become respectable, but will grow more and more beastly and dangerous so long as the present system of management continues. The only way to preserve their rights is to compel them to respect the rights of others; for, so long as the law against murder does not reach the Indian, so long the killing of an Indian will be counted no murder. Since it is necessary to bring them under our laws for their safety as well as ours, what objection can there be to abolishing all treaties in so far as they recognize Indian tribes as independent nations? Why not let them be elevated to the condition of people of the United States?

With the bureau abolished, the Indians all placed on ample and fertile reservations, and compelled to stay there, taught to work for a living and compelled to do it as other people do, with their rights of property defined and defended, then would begin the progress of the barbarian towards decency and comfort.

It seems to have been forgotten that Indians have duties to the country in which they live as well as other human beings, and when it appears that this country gains absolutely nothing but loses greatly by a race of healthy, able-bodied loafers and vagabonds who are now supported as paupers, it is the natural right of this nation to set them at work. Why should hard-working men be taxed for the support of several hundred thousand idlers (vicious idlers at that) who are abundantly able to earn their own living, as has been proved by actual experiment over and over again?

Would you break faith with the poor savage? whines the man of the bureau. By no means; but let the money now filched from the National Treasury by the present management be honestly applied for a few years under competent and faithful men in locating the nomadic tribes, teaching them the arts of civilized life, and compelling them to practise them solely for their own benefit, and the Indian question will then have a very different aspect. Besides, if the bureau were out of the way, and the savages were put in possession, not of vast hunting grounds, but of tillable lands, they would be vastly benefited morally; for, when once they were within reach of Christian philanthropy, Indian aid societies would spring up, like the freedmen's aid societies, and the great missionary work of the world would find a field of operations in the settlements of the red men, and good people would labor as zealously and as successfully to make Christians of these wild heathen as has the Indian Bureau to keep them in idleness and barbarism.

A SUFFERING INDUSTRY.

Some interesting facts in regard to the business and profits of Lake Superior copper-mining companies are furnished in the annual circular of Messrs. Dupee, Beck & Sayles, of Boston, which are condensed below for the information of those who do not understand exactly how the new copper tariff is an outrage upon the people.

In a list of forty companies that are operating mines in the Lake Superior country, it appears from the official figures of the smelting works that all of them are raising copper to a greater or less extent, and are, therefore, contrary to the usual experience of other mining operations, getting something in return for the money expended. The total amount of fine copper, after smelting, produced from the mines of the forty companies in 1868 was 9,983 tons. No sources of information are at hand for arriving at the average profit of all the companies, but the circular gives the dividends of eight of the leading companies from the time of their organization, from which approximate estimates of the profits of successful copper-mining companies may be arrived at. Below is a list of eight companies, the capital stock of each of which is in 20,000 shares, at a par value of $100 per share, and on which an average of $12.50 per share has been paid in cash. The second column gives the total amount paid in; the third gives the total of cash dividends since organization—thus showing the total return for the money paid out.

	Paid in per share.	Amount paid in cash.	Am't of dividends since organization.	Per cent of profit.
Central	$5.00	$100,000	$310,000	310
Copper Falls	24.50	490,000	60,000	18
Franklin	16.00	322,000	220,000	64
Minnesota	20.80	416,000	1,760,000	423
National	5.50	110,000	290,000	263
Pewabic	9.25	185,000	380,000	205
Pittsburgh and Boston	5.50	110,000	2,280,000	2,072
Quincy	10.00	200,000	800,000	400
Total		$1,931,000	$6,100,000	

We have not the date of the beginning of operations of these companies, so as to show what has been the annual profit; but if we set it at ten years, which is probably a fair average—as, except the Minnesota and one or two others, they have been organized mostly within the last decade—we have $6,100,000 as the net profit on the use of $1,931,000, or at the rate of 31½ per cent per annum; and yet they clamored for more "protection" and got it. Congress passed an act authorizing them to charge the people $75 per ton more for copper than its previous value.

Enormous as the profits seem from the figures given, there is reason to think that they are in reality much larger, as it is probable that but little over 50 per cent of the amount set down as paid in by the stockholders was ever more than a nominal payment. The most of the stocks have been immensely watered since the first payments on the original shares, which would average the $12.50 per share; so that it is probable that the actual cash capital invested before any earnings began to accumulate was not over $1,000,000, thus making the actual profit an average of over 60 per cent per annum for at least one-fifth of the companies operating in the Lake Superior country for the last ten years. It is this kind of "struggling home industries" that require the paternal protection of the government in the shape of an additional tax on consumers of $75 per ton in gold. The copper ring were not satisfied with 80 per cent of profit per annum; they must have more; and so they bought and paid for a higher tax on the people. And such members as Farnsworth and Ingersoll helped them to obtain it.

How to begin with Mr. Seward and end with Mr. Browning, and institute a comparison between the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson and the one selected by General Grant. It must be confessed that the former was greatly superior, unless the unknown Borie and Boat are men of transcendent genius. If such be the fact, it is indeed strange that General Grant should be the first to unearth it.—*Chicago Times.*

The "superiority" of one Cabinet over another can only be established by the performance of duty in a better manner. It is too soon to institute comparisons between the Cabinet of President Grant and that of Johnson. It is four years since the end of the rebellion, and the nearest approach to a settlement of our claims against Great Britain which Seward has achieved is the absurd Johnson-Clarendon treaty, which is rejected by common consent as an insult to the American people. It is true that he negotiated the treaty whereby we got rid of $7,200,000 in hard cash for some icebergs near the North Pole, and he tried desperately hard to transfer $7,500,000 more to Denmark in exchange for some earthquake rocks in the West Indies. Hamilton Fish can hardly do worse if he tries.

As to McCulloch's performances as Secretary of the Treasury, they are universally condemned. Hoarding and holding idle for years one hundred millions of gold; contracting greenbacks and producing an artificial stringency of money; playing into the hands of the Treasury ring brokers, selling currency bonds in advance of maturity and purchasing gold bonds before they were needed, thus affording pet agents a double commission; prostituting his office to support the reactionary, pro-slavery policy of Johnson; utterly failing to collect the revenues, or to make an earnest effort to do so, these are the distinguishing features of the administration of the Treasury under the late head of it. Mr. Boutwell can hardly do worse if he tries.

A. W. Randall managed to produce a deficit in his department of seven to eight millions a year, and to fill the Post Offices with Democratic politicians of the Nasby stripe and apostates from the Republican party like himself. His administration of the office has been the worst possible.

And in relation to Browning's administration of the Interior, the least that can be said against it is, that it never was so badly conducted and never so corrupt under any previous Secretary. The public will look for a radical improvement in the management of affairs of that office under the methodical and clear-sighted Governor Cox, of Ohio.

In regard to the superannuated barnacle who adhered to the Navy portfolio with such tenacity, it may be observed that his time and mind were so intently devoted to the worship of A. J. that he had no leisure to look after the affairs of the Navy.

Judging Johnson's Cabinet by its works, people will be slow to confess that it would be possible for General Grant to choose a worse or more inefficient one if he tried ever so hard. But we ascribe the miserable failure of Johnson's Cabinet, not to lack of ability, but to bad example, bad orders and bad management of affairs on the part of the Executive. "Like master, like man," is a saying as true as it is old. With such a marplot for President as Andrew Johnson, how could there be a useful and efficient Cabinet?

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

A correspondent in Wisconsin writes that in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, of March 2, it was stated that—

"This question of requiring the President's approval of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution was decided by the Supreme Court fifty years ago. That tribunal decided that the President's approval was not required."

Our correspondent thereupon proceeds to quote Section 7 of Article 1 of the constitution and several other sections of other articles to prove that the President's approval is necessary to such a joint resolution, and then asks us to refer to the volume of Reports of the Supreme Court, where the decision may be found.

The institution of a large number of suits by citizens against several of the States, and the decision of the Supreme Court therein, led Congress to propose the amendment to the constitution, known as Article 11, prohibiting such suits. The joint resolution proposing that amendment was not submitted to the President for his approval. After the amendment had been ratified by the State Legislatures, the question came before the Supreme Court as to what disposition was to be made of the cases pending, and the following proceedings are reported in 3 Dallas (February, 1798), 378:

"*Hollingsworth et al. v. Virginia.* The decision of the Court in the case of Chisholm, executor, v. Georgia (2 Dall. 419), produced a proposition in Congress for amending the Constitution of the United States according to the following terms, etc. (as to the judicial power of United States.)

"The proposition being now adopted by the constitutional number of States, Lee, Attorney General, submitted this question to the Court—Whether the amendment did, or did not, supersede all suits depending, as well as prevent the institution of new suits against any one of the United States by citizens of another State.

"W. Tilghman and Rawle argued the negative, making the first objection that the amendment has not been proposed in the form prescribed by the constitution, and, therefore, it is void. Upon an inspection of the original roll, it appears that the amendment was never submitted to the President for his approbation. (See Art. 1, Sec. 7, Cons. U. S.)

"Lee, Attorney General. 1st. That the amendment has not been proposed in due form. But has not the same course been pursued relative to all the other amendments that have been adopted?

"Chase, Justice. There can, surely, be no necessity to answer that argument. The negative of the President applies only to the ordinary cases of legislation. He has nothing to do with the proposition or adoption of amendments to the constitution.

"The Court, on the day succeeding the argument, delivered an unanimous opinion that the amendment, being constitutionally adopted, there could not be exercised any jurisdiction, in any case, past or future, in which a State was sued by the citizens of another State, or by citizens, or subjects of any foreign State."

From this report it will be seen that neither of the eleven amendments first proposed to the constitution was submitted to the President for his approval. Yet the Court held them to be constitutionally adopted.

A CURIOSITY OF NATIONAL ART.

The National Lincoln Monument at Washington has adopted a design for a monument in commemoration of the life and virtues of Abraham Lincoln, which is rather unique in its way, combining, with the distinctive purposes of art and the perpetuation of the name of Lincoln, all the advantages of a National Blue Book and a biographical encyclopedia of ready reference. Ledges will be constructed around the monument, upon which will be deposited, like curiosities upon the shelves of a museum, colossal statues, properly marked and labelled, representing various classes of the community. For instance, Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and others, mounted on horseback, will designate the military; Fred Douglass, the negro at the high tide of civilization; Chase, Stanton and Seward, the Cabinet; Bellows, Yeatman and Stuart, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions; and Beecher and Simpson, the clergy. We make no doubt that a National Monument, loaded down with colossal statues in this manner, will resemble the olive which Aurelian cooked in the elephant, and will be the standing joke at which posterity will laugh. The committee seem to have overlooked the very first elements of true art—repose and simplicity. Better the grand solidity and towering majesty of a shaft like that on Bunker Hill than this meretricious, barbaric style of overloading, this detail of ornamentation, which only serves to conceal the main idea and to distract the eye from the real meaning of the work. General Grant has served his country well and faithfully, and in after years monument and obelisk will tell posterity of his virtues; but why elevate him in mid-air, on horseback *rampant*, forever to ride tandem with the recollection of Lincoln? Mr. Seward tintinnabulated his little bell, and rang its sweet jangle in the admiring ears of the world; but why grant the Sage of Auburn apotheosis on the monument which is to tell us and our children of Lincoln? Henry Ward Beecher has, no doubt, preached true theology to the entire satisfaction and edification of a great number of people; but why should he be, on that account, be perched upon a Lincoln Monument, an eternal theological conundrum for posterity? Fred. Douglass is a very worthy man, and a very excellent type of that intellectual vigor which the cursers of Canaan deny; but why must we send him down to posterity labelled and ticketed and barnacled upon Lincoln's monument? Dr. Bellows, undoubtedly, did well in giving material aid and comfort to the soldiers in the field, and Mr. Stuart was equally commendable; but why send them down to fame on Mr. Lincoln's back? Is it fair to the memory of Mr. Lincoln to make him the secondary object? The estimated cost of the monument is $200,000. The cost of the statues alone will be $150,000. Estimating, in addition, the cost of the monument proper and the bas-reliefs which are to adorn it, how much is left for the statue of Lincoln?

But this is not all. The selection is unfair and impartial. We submit that if General Grant is to ride his horse on that monument, Admiral Farragut is entitled at least to ride a dolphin on the same ledge. If Fred. Douglass is entitled to a place to show the progress of the negro, then Miss Anthony is entitled to one, showing the progress of woman as one of the results of the war. If Mr. Seward's diplomatic *technique* gives him the right to a niche, surely some of the men who sunk the Alabama and saved his letter paper deserve one.

It seems to us, looking at the project in its general aspects, that there is a great deal of bronze to very little monument—an immense amount of other people to very little Lincoln. It seems to us that the principal character in the drama is cast in the *role* of a supernumerary. It seems to us that, instead of a monument, the committee will simply succeed in getting up a Mrs. Jarly exhibition. It seems to us that Mr. Lincoln is the smallest item in the whole affair.

We might go into details, and with perfect justice and sincerity demand that if the Cabinet is to be represented, the Senate, House of Representatives and Diplomatic Department shall be represented also; that if the Methodists and Congregationalists are going to be immortalized, then the Baptists, from Pedo to Freewill, the Presbyterians, N. S. and O. S., the Universalists, Catholics, Jews, Swedenborgians, Spiritualists and Disciples of Comte shall also have the same chance; that if the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are to procure fame so cheaply, the same opportunities shall be offered to the Loyal Leagues, the Ladies' Aid Societies, the Soldiers' Homes and soup houses; that if the Ethiopian is to be preserved in monumental bronze, the Milesians and Chinese shall have the same chance.

We trust that the National Committee will reconsider their decision. The sculptor does not live with artistic skill sufficient to make such a monument anything but a blemish and a standing comment upon artistic stupidity.

The philosopher of the New York *Tribune* says that "Had Europe been so "enlightened as to spend *one hundred "millions of dollars* in naturalizing the "silk-culture on the shores of the Mediterranean *fifteen to twenty centuries ago*, "she would thereby have increased her "wealth by not less than *one thousand "millions.*"

Had Europe been so enlightened as to have put one hundred dollars at compound interest fifteen or twenty centuries ago, the annual interest on the accumulation would now exceed one thousand millions. So here was a plan for producing a thousand millions a year which required but a millionth part of the original investment needed to start the silk culture on the shores of the Mediterranean. The plan of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is, therefore, a million times better than that of the New York *Tribune* for producing the income named.

The latest report from Washington renders it nearly certain that General Sheridan is not going to New Orleans. It is said that he does not desire to go there, but much prefers the Department of the West, with headquarters at St. Louis. Having succeeded to Lieutenant General Sherman's rank, he thinks he is entitled to command his department. The probabilities now are that General Howard will be assigned to the Louisiana District instead of Sheridan, which will answer just as well. General Howard [will] put a stop to Ku Klux persecutions and outrages and give Union men, both white and black, a chance for the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

A despatch from Cambridge, Indiana, announces the death of General Sol. Meredith—the same individual who assaulted and battered Congressman Julian, of Indiana, a couple of years ago, for commenting on his leniency to the rebels of Kentucky while commanding the Paducah District during some period of the rebellion. He was a native of North Carolina. In politics he was originally a Whig; then he became a Conservative Republican, and finally became "Johnsonized"—and that was the end of his political influence in Indiana.

Miscellaneous.

Last month, for the first time, Goethe's *Faust* was performed in Polish, at the Cracow Theatre.

George Peabody's London buildings shelter 1,971 poor people.

In each of two Episcopal Churches in London the congregation consists of a couple of beavers.

Long frock coats are becoming the wear in Paris.

The fabulous price of £850 was lately paid, in Paris, for a Stradaurius violoncello.

The General Winfield Scott homestead, in Elizabeth, N. J., has been sold for $9,750.

A lady who died recently in Worcester County, Mass., left her property to forty cousins.

A colored youth graduated from the dental school of Harvard University, last Wednesday.

Count Plater, the Polish patriot, died, lately, in Switzerland.

The Canadian Parliament assembles on the 15th proximo.

A lodge of colored Masons has been formed in Detroit, known as Hiram Lodge, No. 10.

Mr. Robert Brathwaite Martineau, one of the most accomplished and amiable of English painters, died last month at the age of forty-two years.

Bismark receives $18,000 a year as Chancellor of the North-German Confederation, and a similar salary as Prussian Foreign Minister.

The Fifth Avenue Jewish Synagogue, in New York, cost $650,000. Besides selling for $100,000, the seats are subject to a tax of five per cent.

The daughter of an ex-President of a Wall street bank is clerk in a Broadway millinery establishment.

Of the 223 students in Dartmouth College, N. H., 135 are expectant saints, and the balance hopeless sinners—are climbing the pit stairs.

The milk of a certain cow in Cynthiana, Ky., a veracious sheet says, on being lightly stirred, changes into butter.

The 31,689 Regular Baptists in Indiana are ministered by 365 pastors and 81 licentiates, in 475 churches. Last year 3,713 converts were immersed.

A handsome woman in Paris, who recently eloped with an actor, on the third day wanted to return to her husband, but he refused his consent until her lover handed him a check for $100,000.

Bonaparte is credited with having said: "A handsome woman pleases the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel—the other a treasure."

M. de Jomini, son of Marshal Ney's Chief of Staff, writes the famous despatches to which Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, attaches his name.

T. G. Appleton, of Boston, who is now in Rome, has purchased the 10,000 splendid engravings of the late Cardinal Tosti, and presented them to the Boston Public Library.

The noted "Red Stocking" Base Ball Club, of Cincinnati, have organized for the ensuing season with an active membership of 495. They claim that Hatfield, the celebrated general player, forfeited his agreement in joining an Eastern club.

A "local" says the scholastic sprigs in Peoria, Ill., "stick up their noses at grammar as a thing beneath them;" whereat a rival asks how any one can stick up his proboscis at anything beneath him.

A shoemaker in Richland Centre, Wis., has occasionally finished a pair of No. 16½ brogans, 15½ inches long and 5½ inches broad at the toes, for a recent importation from "over the water," whither he probably intends returning independent of navigation.

Keeping the 30,000 gas burners in the streets of Paris alight by night, last year, cost the city 4,400,000f. The sewers, during the same period, cost 2,500,000f and the public walks and plantations incurred an equal outlay.

At a recent naval court martial, the following dialogue is said to have taken place between one of the witnesses and the Court: "Are you a Catholic?" "No, sir." "Are you a Protestant?" "No, sir." "What are you, then?" "Captain of the foretop."

A marriage took place at Concord, N. H., on Wednesday, in which the bride was only sixteen years of age, and a widow at that. She was married the first time when she was only thirteen years old. The bridegroom on this occasion was twenty-four years old. "Early and often" seems to be her motto.

A young English nobleman, resident in Paris, possessed of considerably more money than brains, lost £4,000 in gambling at one sitting, to a female; hired the whole of a theatre for himself and party of friends, and would allow no one else to attend the performance; and has taken to driving four donkeys in his carriage.

An Irish girl who responded, the other day, to the inquiry of a South End lady, in Boston, as to whether she could make bread, by exhibiting her finger nails full of flour with the satisfied remark, "Shure I can, there's the marks of me making it two days ago," was indignantly surprised that the lady objected to her on the score of uncleanliness.

The *World's* Washington special says that when it was believed that A. T. Stewart would be retained in the Treasury Department, the President had decided to appoint Judge Hilton to the Collectorship of the port of New York, and Moses H. Grinnell to the Naval Office. It is now thought that Moses will be given the Collectorship.

Admiral Robert Gordon, late Governor of Greenwich Hospital, who died a few weeks since, entered the navy in 1810, and was one of the best fighting Captains in the British Navy. His exploits on the Potomac, as commander of the "Sea Horse," at the attack on New Orleans and the bombardment of Algiers, are duly recounted in the English papers.

A Terre Haute paper says a Democratic bolter, just returned from the State Capitol, exchanged his stribbed stationery for a plow, and paid for his wife's new dress in postage stamps. The wife of a "restored" Representative in a Southern county offered, in part payment for a bill of dry goods, $38 in postage stamps, which she said her husband had drawn from the Legislature.

At one of the late Scottish electioneering contests a respectable looking voter, evidently one of the newly enfranchised classes, and knowing nothing of election formalities, advanced to the Sheriff's table, when the following colloquy ensued: Sheriff—"Do you wish to vote, sir?" Voter—"Yes." Sheriff—"What is your name?" Voter—"What's yours?" Sheriff (after having got his name)—"Who do you vote for?" Voter (after placing his arms akimbo on the table, and with a knowing and familiar smile)—"Wha are ye for yersel'?"

Personal.

Gustave Doré is engaged on a picture of Rossini on his deathbed.

Rufus Cal, of Lake County, O., was in his 106th year when death called him last Friday.

It is denied that Jeff Davis has the heart disease.

The death of Hon. W. C. Marshall, a lawyer of Augusta, Ky., who had been both a State Representative and Senator, is announced.

Sir Geo. Rose Sartorius, one of the few survivors of Trafalgar, has been made a Vice Admiral of Great Britain.

M. Thibaudeau, a short-sighted Paris banker, paid 50 per cent for the $70,000 in Confederate bonds that he holds.

Bismark's nephew having married the daughter of a Berlin pastry cook, the Count congratulated him on his fondness for pies and cakes.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Greeneville, Tenn., has been invited to deliver the annual oration at the next commencement of Davidson College, North Carolina.

Peter Cooper has given the Trustees of Cooper Union $30,000 for the purchase of 3,000 models illustrative of every conceivable form in which power can be applied to machinery.

Lord Byron's fascinating friend, the Countess Guiccioli, has again emerged into Paris society, after her second widowhood. She possesses two unpublished cantos of "Don Juan," left by the erratic poet.

Trehouart, whom Napoleon has recently promoted to the highest naval rank—Admiral of France—started on his successful career as a cabin boy on board of one of the First Napoleon's war ships.

M. Thiers, the eminent French Orientalist leader, [illegible] pronounced and hard to please regarding the [illegible] of his great effort [illegible] Lord [illegible] morning in the office [illegible] journal, reproducing and recorrecting [illegible] the consequence, the paper was delayed fully six hours.

MONTANA.

Mineral Lodes—The Parkison and Other Rich Lodes—Try It For Ten of Them—Swindling Representations.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HELENA, M. T., Feb. 21, 1869.

In writing from Montana it would be strange if the mineral resources of the Territory were not the most interesting subject. Hereafter I will write you of her agricultural resources and her facilities for mechanical and manufacturing purposes.

This Territory is *seamed* with lodes. They are more common than divorces in your city, and many of them have just as little ground to be called lodes as they have to be proper grounds of separation. It is usual for persons writing letters from here to tell of the 10,000 lodes recorded, and give the idea that they all are valuable. That there are 10,000 recorded is a fact, but the fact that not more than one in ten is a paying lode is equally true, and also that of those scarcely one in ten have been properly developed so as to prove them to be paying lodes. Our Territory is still young and its people poor. They had no money when they came here, and those who devoted their attention to placer mining and made money, took it home and have been of no material benefit to us. Those who have had good lodes have not been able to expend the necessary money (no small amount for a poor man) in developing their mines; our merchants are of a class who have been brought up to buy and sell goods, and stick to their original education, as a rule declining to go into any outside matters. Thus, with very few exceptions, we have to rely on capital from abroad for the development of our mines, and with proper care and precaution that capital can and will have a sure and safe return. To this rule, however, there are exceptions and honorable ones among us—men who have invested their time, their money, and their hard-bone labor in lode mining, and in many instances they have already been well rewarded. Among the most deserving and most fortunate are the Messrs. Parkison, formerly of St. Louis, and Messrs. D. W. Corbyn and J. T. Ewing, formerly of Chicago, and to show that they appreciate their good fortune their lodes are not for sale; if they were I should hesitate about writing particularly about them. The Messrs. Parkison three years ago commenced prospecting for a good lode for themselves. With their young relatives, Messrs. C. D. McLure and J. T. Argyle, they did most of their work themselves, and spent nearly $10,000 in gold before they found what they desired. Last May they discovered the Parkison Lode, for which they secured a patent from the United States—the third one ever issued.

But one shaft is opened and they have tried a small mill, choosing to fully understand their lode before building a mill for themselves. This mill has now been running on their rock for about three months, and is paying them a net income over all expenses of from one to two thousand dollars per week. This summer they will build a thirty-stamp mill, and are now opening new shafts, and, as at the depth of 200 feet they have a paying vein six feet in width, there is no limit to the money they can make. This lode is undoubtedly a continuation of the celebrated Union Lode, hitherto considered one of the best in the Territory. Mr. Whittatch, formerly of the Union Lode, has purchased an interest in about 300 feet in the east end of their lode, so that they have 1,900 feet alone and 800 in company with Mr. W. Their success is well deserved, and all rejoice with and for them. Mr. Corbyn's mine is forty miles from the other—on Gold Hill, at the foot of which lies the famous Montana Bar, from which millions of gold was taken by placer mining. Adjoining Confederate Gulch, it crosses the water shed between two of the best gulches in the Territory. I say his mine, for though he and Mr. Ewing own several lodes considered very valuable, only one—the Durant Lode—has been sufficiently developed to make it a certainty. Mr. C. has contracted for a twenty-stamp mill, to be erected in sixty days. His shaft is now down sixty feet. He has out over 200 tons of pay ore, and will be able to keep his mill constantly at work. I scarcely dare to tell you what I know of some of the rock from that lode. The crevice is about three feet wide, filled with pay rock, with a very rich streak through it from two to eight inches wide. From two powder kegs full of the rock from this streak, two men, in one day, pounded out in hand mortars $658, not in greenbacks, but gold. I have now before me a piece of the rock weighing 2½ ounces, more than half of which is gold. From 1½ lbs of rock I know of $38 of gold being pounded out. Where would White Pine be with this? But let me add that neither there nor here do such things give a fair idea of what gold mining is, nor of the particular lodes giving such results. These exceedingly rich deposits are not common, nor do they fill all a crevice; if they did, gold would soon be a drug on the market. If, as the owners anticipate, and with them I agree, the rock out pays $100 per ton it will be something very wonderful—one of the best things in the world. Messrs. Corbyn and Ewing both deserve success. With small means, they labored themselves at the work,—there was no kid glove business about it—with steel and gunpowder they worked their way down fifteen feet before finding anything to warrant their hopes being realized, and now at sixty feet in depth a fortune lies in sight before them.

An immense deal of damage is done to this Territory by persons claiming too great things for its lodes. When men talk about $200, $500, or $1,000 to the ton, set them down at once as fools or knaves. Such very rich rock is to be sure often found, but always in limited quantities. Three thousand dollars to the ton was taken from the Comstock Lode, but the average pay was less than fifty dollars per ton. So with gold lodes—an average pay of $30 per ton gold is enough, and can be found, and with that and a twenty stamp mill, well supplied with ore, and managed by a man of experience and common sense, the net profit will be $2,500 in gold per week. This is now being done by mills in this Territory—on the Union, the Parkison, the Atlantic Cable, and other lodes—and if mines are worked economically and prudently, can be done by hundreds of other lodes. The greedy speculator; the lazy hound, who sells rather than work; the swindler, who knows he has nothing of value to sell, will all place their pay at high figures. Never believe one word of it in buying, until you know the true figures from the lode itself.

WYND.

The South Side Park Bill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Upon the 23d of this month will be presented to the electors of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake the most important question that has yet come before them in the history of our city: Shall there be a park in the South Division—yes or no? I had hoped to have seen some one generally supposed to have been connected with the project from the start, and therefore thoroughly acquainted with the subject, present its merits; and it is to be regretted that the press in general have not more vigorously advocated the measure. Its merits must be shown, or we admit that it has none. Convinced, Mr. Editor, that the provisions of the South Side bill are not fully understood, from much that I have seen and heard, and deeming the matter of vital importance to the future prosperity of the South Division, as a tax-payer of the town of Lake I take the liberty of offering a few suggestions which may not be amiss at this time.

The fourth Tuesday of March is near at hand, when this park matter must be determined. Every voter should well understand the matter. Let us look at the bill providing a park and connecting boulevard upon our southern border, the most important provision of which is that wherein the metes and bounds are plainly and definitely laid down. There is no uncertainty as to where this park shall be. By their votes the electors of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake shall locate the park. Thus far no one can complain that those interested in securing the passage of the bill before the Legislature have not acted in the most fair, straightforward and honorable manner with the people, especially in providing that they shall vote upon the question. The bill once sustained, it is final. There is nothing left for the future to determine. There is no loophole through which a "big steal" is provided for. There are no "at or nears" nor "provided thats" about it. It is a fair, definite proposition. We propose to have a park in such a place; does it suit you? Now, if some parties have purchased lands fronting the park and boulevard, they are to be congratulated; for their faith in Chicago real estate, and their confidence in the electors of the South Side, they will be rewarded. Complaint has been made that these parties have secured all the desirable tracts; the column after column of park and boulevard property offered for sale in our daily papers is sufficient contradiction of this. But even if they had got the monopoly of choice fronts, somebody, Mr. Editor, has to take the responsibility, run the risks and engineer all great improvements. Therefore, all honor, all credit and golden profits to those who have thus far carried forward this noble project, which, if the electors now only second, will make Chicago indeed worthy the cognomen of Garden City.

It is objected to because it is too far south. I should like to meet the calculating mind that can better it. A Sabbath Day's journey, somebody says. Narrow, indeed, must be the imagination of the man who, knowing anything of the history of Chicago, can not, in a small degree, comprehend the future in this regard. Twenty years ago, Senator Douglas, with a few thousands, purchased the University and Oakenwald tracts. Only twenty years; hundreds of our citizens remember it, who then thought him beyond civilization. In these short years the city has caught up with and passed far beyond, the suburbs extending to Woodville station, three miles beyond Douglas place, and to the lower end of the Western Park. It is nearer by over a mile to our Court House than is Central Park, New York, to the Battery, and for accessibility the New York Park is not to be compared, with our numerous railway trains running past, the most distant not half a mile away.

Is it too much of an undertaking for the South Division? How many were heard to declare the lake tunnel too large a project, and how easily and successfully was it accomplished! And there were those who even said the river tunnel could not be built. Nevertheless all obstacles succumbed before Chicago energy. It requires no prophet to foretell that ere our park is commenced those who now dread the magnitude of the undertaking will wonder that they doubted Chicago's ability to accomplish what was undertaken. But the particular objection which is urged is taxation. Now if every elector of the South Division would carefully read this Park bill and acquaint himself with that provision particularly applicable to taxation, I venture the assertion that the measure would be overwhelmingly carried. Let no elector be induced to vote against the bill until he has at least read it over carefully. Then, if he can vote against the following clause: "The Assessment shall assess the amount upon property in South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake, *deemed benefited, so near as may be in proportion to the benefits resulting therefrom,*" he does not deserve a breathing place the size of a mole hill. Then this assessment is spread over a period of ten years, only one-tenth coming due each year; thus the yearly tax will be but a bagatelle, and the rise in all South Side property the first year will more than pay the amount for the subsequent nine years.

We may now safely say that the title to the lake front from Monroe street to Park place is in the city. A moderate estimate of its value to-day would be ten millions. Here, then, is a revenue sufficient to pay the entire park bill of the city. Lincoln Park has been saddled upon the whole city, the right or wrong it is too late to discuss. There seems to be little doubt that the West Side will ratify their bill, and it now remains to be determined whether the South Side shall retain its time-honored prestige—whether the grandest park yet designed upon this continent shall ever be constructed; for if you object now it will be final. Never again can the conflicting interests be harmonized, and the result will be the loss to the South Division of the chief inducement which is to speedily build up her avenues and concentrate along her borders thousands upon thousands of foreign capital.

CHANNING SWEET.

CHICAGO, March 15, 1869.

NEW YORK.

Introduction of Tapestry Hangings—Ancient Tapestries—Wall Papers—Fashionable Furniture—New Books.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 10.

Ever since St. Valentine's Day the sparrows have been building their nests. What time they will have them finished, we cannot tell, for the simple creatures take, every afternoon, long episodes of honeymoon; but it is fair to presume that in the quaint bird-houses, and beneath the protecting stone eaves, their little brown domicils will all be done before the spring has spread her soft and fragrant carpets, and hung her red and pale-green curtains about the leafy domes and aerial chambers, that shall entice the blue-bird and the yellow-bird, the robin and the oriole.

Meanwhile, elsewhere, the March winds have spoken. Migration and renovation are the watchwords of the air; and we feel already the impulse of the unseen spring. From the door posts of dingy tenement houses and cosy "red bricks," and piquant "brown stones," the bits of "For sale," and "To let," are disappearing one by one; and many a provident fraddise has his heart fixed upon May-Day.

"If I were a bird, said Lilian, "I would fly to the sky, and sing a song."

"And if I were a bird," said Mary, "I would build a nest."

But going to house-keeping nowadays is not exactly like nest-building; at least we do not find, like the birds, our materials dropped down for us into the sunshine, nor can ourselves tripping at every step upon some providential straw or wool or horse hair, that shall make our homes at once, with a little heart-moulding, the exponent of all our natures.

In Paris, the fashion has been lately revived of hanging the drawing-room walls with tapestry, and specimens have reached us of a novel imitation of the Gobelins, in paintings upon a wooden texture, rendered by some process so durable that they will bear soaking in water for hours without loss of tint. These pictures are executed "by hand," and have the soft and dream-like effect of the Gobelin, (unlike the vivid outlining and heightened coloring of the Obsseon), and they are quite costly, being imported at the rate of eighty dollars in gold for the square metre. The designs embrace finely-finished landscapes, flower-grouping and historical scenes.

Hardly, indeed, do these modern tapestries, in all their graceful perfection, suggest those patiently sketched but crude and hieroglyphic outlines, that were so dearly valued in olden times—as the tapestries of Bayeux, wherein Queen Matilda and her maidens wrought with fine wool, upon seventy-two pieces of linen, the history of the Conquest of England. Still less are we reminded of those illustrations of Sacred Scripture, sewed upon silk, and beaded with jewels, that, about the altars of churches, and along the highways in religious processions, enlightened the middle ages with astonishing glimpses of the past and future—as in the portrayal of the prophet Jonah, wherein it is proven by the relative size of the principal characters that the modern interpretation was anticipated that Jonah swallowed the whale; or of Elisha, who, in his best clothes, goes up to Heaven on a velocipede, only gives to his friend who is waiting for his garment, a silk pocket-handkerchief, which is of no further use to him; or of Daniel in the lion's den, who, having lost his green cotton umbrella, can merely be distinguished from the company he keeps by a supposition that he is the curliest headed of the beasts that are peeping through their cage bars at the King; or Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego dancing the can-can in a Herring's safe, with a few flames branching out of their ears, like Jack Falstaff's head-dress; or the Last Judgment, wherein the righteous are pushing each other uncomfortably up stairs, and Lucifer, dressed like a circus clown, has just pulled an awakened sinner out of his grave by the hair of his head, in order to plunge him immediately into a still narrower aperture, that seems to have been originally a boring for oil.

For people who cannot afford to have their guest-rooms frescoed, or adorned with broideries that perpetuate the visions of Raphael, and the drawings of Julio Romano, LeBrun and Horace Vernet, and who are tired of the wood-hangings and gilded leather, this season offers the most charming papers. The favorite ground for these delicate hangings is a pale sea-green; and festooned and wreathed upon a shadowy trellis are brilliant and rare flowers, such as are brought by the plant-hunters from China and the Himalayas. Upon one (also of a sea-green ground), intended for a bedroom, were strewn the familiar blossoms of the Marguerites and purple clover, and sprays of golden grasses, with many-colored birds flitting amongst them; one of rose-colored background has carnations and poppies richly indented and blue-green leaves. For all of these the wood-work and ceilings must be carefully tinted. There are, also, of Arabesque, Moorish and Persian; and carpets are chosen to correspond, in all sorts of texture, from the heavy Dutch carpets—that seem to have as many thicknesses as our ancient melcheers had layers of trousers—to the snowy velvet strewn with forget-me-nots, worthy of the pressure of that fairy-like slipper, laced with silver and embroidered with turquoise and pearls.

In the form of furniture there is little change. The gracefully curved Pompadour, the similar but more dignified Louis-Quinze, the Egyptian, and a composite of Grecian and Egyptian, retaining the recumbent outlines of the one with the Ionic column and classic pediment of the other, are the leading styles of the drawing room; and for coverings, the richest brocades, or those of satin, tinted satins, amethyst, sapphire, topaz and ruby, or of pearl-color tufted with bright cord. In ornamenting this furniture the most beautiful medallions are used, of porcelain, bronze, verde—antique, and of a new manufacture dark as ebony, made of powdered wood, in much the same manner as statuettes are moulded of powdered alabaster.

For bedrooms, the suits are more than ever elaborated with various woods, conspicuous among these for agate-like veining and rich color is the "tuya," a precious wood lately imported from Africa. For coverings and draperies for bedrooms, there is a new material—to take the place of chintz and pique—woven of raw silk (like the thick stripe of the "arab" that has been used for opera cloaks), sometimes richly medallioned and Orientally patterned, and sometimes resembling birch-bark Indian work, set in palmetto shapes upon a scarlet ground. Curtains of this material are made with ruffles or a deep flounce; and as a reception-chair suitable to such surroundings is an ebony frame, covered with Indian quill work.

Etageres, beaufets, bookcases and cabinets have amid all their carvings, ornaments of porcelain and bronze, clocks, and vases, and painted or tapestried panels. A massive chimney-piece, designed for a library in the milk-white residence of Le Grand Lockwood, is nearly completed, at Marcotte's, and reaches the lofty ceiling with its carved pinnacles enclosing a clock and a bronze centre-piece, and on either side painted panels, classically flowered in blue and white.

Then there are specimens of veritable "antique," for which there is among connoisseurs quite a rage, as was exemplified last week in the prices realized at the sale of Leutze's studio effects, and there is boudoir furniture in inlaid ebony and the most delicate marqueterie; besides all the bronzes and marbles and pictures and *bijouterie*, that may be added *ad libitum*; and the flower stands, that must not be forgotten, among which the prettiest was a tripod enclosing an urn in the translucent blue and white, and with the mythological figures of the celebrated Barbarem or Portland vase, from which Wedgewood made "studies" for his well known ware, and upon whose proportions alone a volume of profound deductions has been written.

All the renaissance furnitures, as well as the latest fashions for costumes, bewildering rumors of which reach us through our Lenten hoods of sackcloth, of ruffles and ruches, fringes, rosettes and ribbon, bees and butterflies—contrasts in color as decided as the Pompadour pink and blue, or the Italian crimson and amber, assumed this week in one of her Juliet costumes by Miss McVicker; head-dresses and bonnets of plumes, grass borders and garlands upon garlands of all rich flowers festooning silk tunics and robes of gauze, and a sprinkling among the "à jour" gems of Chinese and Mediæval and Otaheitan jewelry—all these lavish adornments restore to us the impression of those voluptuous days of the French Courts preceding the Empire. Shall we have again the esprit, the abandon, the bon mots, the flirtations, and the political intrigues of those Parisian salons? As we have already French novels and French manners; French compliments and French cosmetics; French operas and French paintings; French philosophy and science; and, happily, French appreciation—as we may infer from the attempt now in progress of founding in imitation of the Parisian medal-giving Institute—an American Institute of Letters and Arts, embracing amid its organizing members such distinguished names that the signatures were actually stolen for autographs, and have not yet been recovered from the daring unseen hand.

And in the mention of French pictures we are reminded of the pleasure that awaits us in Goupil's new gallery, to be opened with a banquet on Saturday, and of some art treasures that remain to be described to us, at present illumining the walls of Avery's exquisitely-arranged and hyacinth-scented boudoirs.

The life of Madame de Stael, a historical novel, translated from the German of Amely Bolte, has just been published by Putnam. The narrative opens with a description of the day when the news was spread that Louis the Fifteenth was at last dead, and the Parisians laughed, when outwardly, at least, "they should have mourned," waits upon the entrance of the Hallee was posted.

"The King's orange is no more."

At that time Necker was busy with his calculations of retrenchment and reform; his cold measured, household-high-toned wife was entertaining philosophers in her salon, and Germaine Necker was a red-faced, impetuous, glowing-hearted and ungoverned girl.

How she matured in mind, and how to Necker's daughter, and afterwards as the wife of De Stael, the Swedish Ambassador, she enjoyed interviews with the most accomplished celebrities of the day, are matters of much interest, as they are developed in the story, and we trace the production of her famous works in the events and characters imprinted upon her observation and experience. The romance, indeed, reveals to us not only the attainments of her genius, but the story of her loves, her lovers, her triumphs, her bitter banishment and her sorrows.

In view of her eventful career, her passionate attachments and her love for life for which she was qualified, even by that for which she was proscribed—her "too-much health"—there is something unspeakably sad in her last words to Chateaubriand: "*J'aime Dieu, mon père, et la liberté.*" Voltaire, Goethe, Schiller, Schlegel, Chateaubriand and Constant were among her friends. Napoleon detested her. Women generally looked upon her with ill-will. Bettina von Arnim writes to Goethe's mother:

"Since August 13 I have not received a line from him (Goethe) and now, September is already drawing to a close. Madame de Stael may have helped him to this his own away, so that he did not think of me. I did often put her yesterday in my place; as the others said he used to tell by her. I took his seat next to her. It was at comfor able enough, as the gentlemen crowded around the table in order to speak with her and look her in the face. They even bent over me, and when I said 'Vos adorateurs me suffoquent,' she laughed, and told me that Goethe had alluded to me in his conversations with her. I at still, in order to learn what he had said about me; and yet I was displeased, for I do not want him to talk of me with anybody; and after all I do not believe that she told me the truth. Finally, the crowd of men bending over me, in order to converse with her, became too hard; my head, told me I was very thoughtful, so I said to her, 'Vos lauriers, me pèsent trop fort sur les épaules.' I rose and elbowed my way through the throng of her admirers. Then Schlegel, her companion, came to me, and said no to others, too and they repeated it at least twenty times, as if I were a Prince; for everybody admires all that Prince say and do, to make it how its significant it may be. Afterwards I listened to what she said about Goethe. She told me that she had expected to find another Werther, but she had been mistaken, neither his bearing nor his figure being in keeping with that character, which she greatly disappointed her. Madame Goethe, I wanted much to dissent in her. Turning to Schlegel, I said to him in German, 'Madame de Stael was mistaken, both in her expectation and opinion of Goethe. We Germans expect that Goethe will have no difficulty in producing twenty heroes that would make the same deep impression upon the French, and we believe and know that he himself is a still by different and much superior hero.' Schlegel has acted foolishly in not imparting to her better information of this subject. She threw a laurel leaf, with which she had been playing, on the floor; I put my foot on it, pushed it aside, and walked away. That is all I can tell you about the celebrated lady."

Would you—weary of fashion, and (like Bettina) in following Madame de Stael, somewhat suffocated by crowding celebrities—rest your imagination upon some more simple and refreshing theme, you have but to read "The Fisher Maiden," a Norwegian tale by Bjornstjerne Bjornson, translated from the author's German edition simultaneous with the Norwegian in 1868, just published by Leypoldt & Holt.

Strange and weirdly picturesque to our zone bound eyes are the northern sceneries that in this little volume surround the heroine—the beautiful and stormy Petra—the fisher-maiden.

Isolated as a swan's nest was her childhood, and when she emerged upon village life, and afterwards, in the cliff-bound city of Bergen, she appeared like a being dropped from another planet. Innocently incomprehensible, and naturally coquettish, she ravished the hearts of her lovers only to leave them desolate, and, passing then herself through a shadow of great sadness, she reached at last the realm of which she had dreamed.

Some passages of the book will remind you of Lamartine's "Genevieve;" and hardly would you miss a single page of the story, least of all that page upon which the tears fall, nor even the chorus of village saints who utter the moral of the story, and then disappear among the cliffs, "The roofs of the houses no longer hiding them from view. The walk was a difficult one. Now they would disappear among the trees, and now be again visible as they constantly mounted higher and higher. The deep snow had obliterated the path, but the trees served as way-marks through the waste, and in the distance snow-capped mountain-peaks in the far distance were the beacons which pointed out their homes."

For the fisher-maiden was one who had said like Lilian, "If I were a bird I would fly to the sky and sing a song."

And never had she counted the heart pangs, nor dreaded the thorn that pierces the breast in the very hour of its ecstasy.

FANCHON.

THE FEVER SHIP.

An Investigation Commenced—Startling Disclosures—Miseries of the Trip.

In the columns of yesterday's *Herald* an extended account was given regarding the horrors and loss of life witnessed on board the emigrant ship James Foster, Jr., during her voyage from Liverpool to this port. A mollity, however, was not disclosed, as may be gathered from facts elicited during an investigation which was commenced before Justice Taylor, at Staten Island, yesterday. It appears that a system of unrelieved cruelty was practiced by the chief officers of the ship, commencing shortly after the vessel weighed anchor, and kept up during almost the entire length of the dreary voyage, passengers and crew alike sharing the wrath of those whose duty it was to protect both.

From T. H. Bryan it was learned that he shipped as third mate, on December 14, and that the ship lay in the Mersey until the 19th of that month. The Captain and mate, he states, were constantly grumbling because he refused to ill-treat the crew. A few days subsequently the Captain, disliking his lenient treatment of the crew, put him forward as a sailor, giving his position to a man named Murphy. Bryan states that the Captain, boatswain and carpenter would, on the slightest provocation, seize a belaying pin, hammer, or any other heavy weapon, and use the same freely on the men, while the chief mate would abuse them in the most shocking language. If a sailor appeared on deck wearing a jacket—no matter how loosely—and the weather the garment would be instantly torn from his shoulders. During the early part of the voyage the Captain was seldom seen on deck, the chief mate having control of the ship. On Christmas night the latter was drunk and treated the men in a most barbarous manner. A few days before landing the ship fell short of provisions, so that the allowance of water during twenty-four hours for each person was only one pint, while the scant allowance of salt meat, which occasioned the most agonizing thirst. A young man named George Grant volunteered to go aft and request a little more water, but was met by the boatswain, who kicked and beat him in such a manner that he was unable to go on deck for four days afterward. Murphy, who was acting mate during the time Grant was below, missed him, and on learning where he was went forward and dragged him naked from his bunk to the deck, keeping him there until the men had done pumping. Shortly after this a rude hospital was improvised, and the unfortunate men when totally disabled by savage treatment, were ultimately allowed to crawl in there and die. Before Grant died the carpenter came to where he was lying, and catching him by the hair, kicked him in the temple and struck him in the face, after which Grant never spoke, and died in a few hours and was buried next day. This, Bryan states, was a fair sample of the deaths occurring on board, with the exception of four caused by sheer weakness. The want of water was so seriously felt among the men that they frequently had to use brine, mixed with fresh water, in making coffee. Bryan avowed his readiness to testify that the Captain swore, in presence of the crew and passengers, that he would not let one of the crew live to see a doctor. When one of the crew named Walsh was sick, he was taken out of the hospital and scrubbed with ice water, from the effects of which he died shortly after. A seaman named John Cooney jumped overboard, in a fit of despair, and no attempt was made to pick him up. The four men who fell from the yardarm were unable to retain their hold aloft through sheer exhaustion. The following is part of the testimony:

John Oakley Southard, being duly sworn, says he is a native of New York State (from Williamsburgh, L. I.); shipped on board the James Foster, Jr., in Liverpool on the 14th of December last; the Captain's name was Armstrong; when we commenced making sail the boatswain struck me in the mouth with his fist; on the same day he struck me on the arms and back part of the neck with the belaying pin; if we did not move around as quick as they thought we ought, they (viz., the boatswain, first mate and second mate) would strike us with a rope, belaying pin or fist, or anything that happened handy. I am mostly injured in my back and arm; my worst hurts were given while on the yards, by the boatswain and the third mate, who stamped on me with his heel. The Captain saw several of the injuries we were daily receiving, but made no attempt to stop it. I have sailed in other ships and gave satisfaction and was used well. I did my duty as long as I was able, but from hard usage, beating and half starving, with hard work, I dropped on the deck from weakness. The third mate, Joseph Murphy, tried to drive me to work, and when he found it impossible for me to work I was led to the forecastle; I was taken afterwards to the doctor, in the ship's hospital. The doctor did not attempt to relieve me, but accused me of shamming weakness. There were sixteen or eighteen seamen died; some were knocked off the yards—some by the officers or through their instrumentality, others by the jerking of the yards; some died for want of sufficient food, and others from ill treatment.

James Wilson, being duly sworn, says: I am a native of Limerick, in Ireland; I engaged on board the James Foster in Liverpool, on the 14th of December; on the 25th of January the boatswain, whose name I believe is Scott, was on deck; he accused a seaman, who was known by the hands as Liverpool, of boring a hole in the water cask with a gimlet to get some water, and the boatswain knocked him down and jumped on him with both feet; the man was taken to the hospital on the morning of the 27th, and on that evening the man died from the injuries he received; I was present when the boatswain injured him on deck and was in the hospital at the time the carpenter kicked him, having gone there through a sore on my arm (it was a salt water sore); the man previous to those injuries was in good health.

William McKenna, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a native of Manchester, England, of the age of eighteen years; I engaged on board the James Foster, Jr., of New York, about the 12th of December last, and sailed from Liverpool on the 19th; the Captain's name of Armstrong; the first mate's name was Armstrong, a brother of the Captain; after we got out of the channel the boatswain struck me with a belaying pin, he knocked me down and kicked me, blacked both my eyes so that I could scarcely see, and compelled me to work, though I was almost blind; almost every hour when it was his watch on deck and my work was going on he would beat me and kick me, and even when lying on the deck he would kick me and beat me with belaying pins, and the carpenter struck me with a belaying pin and cut my lip; Captain Armstrong and the first mate both witnessed it and told them to do it; I know of no reason for it, as I obeyed all their commands and did my duty as well as I was able; the first mate caught me by the hair of the head and dashed me to the decks; one of the crew was killed a night or two ago by one of them he was a Dutchman; I do not know which one of them it was as I was unable to get out of my bunk through injuries; we tried to get the Captain to hear our complaints, but he would not listen to us; he told us to go away, saying, "Go to work you sons of ——, or if you don't, die." My principal hurts were given by the boatswain; the doctor came to see us, and we asked him to allow us something to warm us, but he would not do anything for us, and told us we were well enough off, saying also, "You sons of ——, die." There were twenty-two died in all—passengers and seamen—and of the seamen who died the doctor would say, "Don't spend time over them in prayers, but throw them overboard."

In the face of the above testimony the remark of one of the Commissioners of Emigration, made yesterday, that he wanted no more testimony from passengers, he had already "enough to hang a hundred men," appears barely extravagant. The following will show the fearful mortality on board the "fever ship:"

DIED ON THE PASSAGE.

Arthur O'Connor, Ireland; George Grant, Ireland; William Mills, Ireland; Hugh McCole, Ireland; —— Wilson, England; William Walsh, England; Robert Woodward, Virginia; —— Peichman, Pennsylvania.

IN HOSPITAL AT QUARANTINE.

John Cooney, T. H. Bryan, William Godfrey, James Mooney, James Wilson, James Whitty, W. McHern, Joseph Enner, Thomas Turrell, James Johnson, William Thomb, John Southard (dying), John Short, Thomas Pinson (dying), Charles Ohlser, Alfred Robinson.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

Dissension Among the Members—Bright and the Compromisers.

LONDON, March [illegible].

It was said in defence of Mr. Gladstone's heterogeneous selection of Ministers that, though he had brought together certain elements of discord, the Cabinet would be a unit on one question—the question on which the Liberals came into office—the Irish Church. The defence of the Cabinet was that it was framed for the single object, careless of the split that was certain to come after. Well, what is the result of that bit of makeshift diplomacy? What might be expected—that the Irish Church was the very first question on which dissensions broke out in the Cabinet. The Whigs mutinied. That aristocracy of Liberalism, which Mr. Gladstone tried to conciliate by a lavish distribution of offices among its petted leaders, took the first moment to prove that its liberalism, even on this one settled cardinal principle of Liberal policy, was only skin deep. Society makes it the fashion to be ecclesiastical; the Queen has scruples about her oath; the great families have scores of younger sons and dependents quartered on the Irish Church. The members of the Cabinet who specially represent society soon reflected its apprehensions. Lord Clarendon is the nominee of the Queen, and Lord Clarendon's conscience seems to be more or less in Her Majesty's keeping. A clique was speedily formed, including Clarendon, Lord Granville, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who began to talk of compromises, of hardships, of expediency, of vested rights, of venerable immunities, and nobody knows what else—the whole set of phrases which constitute the stock in trade of such weak-kneed politicians as flourished in America in and about 1850, and unhappily did not all perish from off the earth in that dismal year of compromise and concession. These men professed themselves the most ardent of all for disestablishment, Mr. Gladstone having made that word the keystone of his policy; but they had discovered or invented a lot of qualifications by help of which they proposed to disarm hostilities and conciliate prejudices, and make the work easy. They did not venture to propose that the scheme of disendowment should be separated from the act of disestablishment, but they contrived a beautiful plan of re-endowment. Details of this I will not burden you with, only partly knowing them myself, and doubting whether they had ever any complete development in the minds of their author or authors. They have ceased to be very important, having been consigned, politely but summarily, to a limbo out of which they will never reappear. Lord Clarendon, though he may have been the mouthpiece of the Queen, and Lord Granville, though he may have been ten times a Leveson Gower, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, with his residuary legateeship from Earl Russell, discovered that on the whole Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister; that he, and not they, nor neither of them, was to direct the policy of the government, and that the Irish Church was to go down the steep path appointed for it. I don't suppose there was any wrangle, or even that it was found needful to put the matter in any such blunt way as I have stated it. But the meeting was very short-lived.

Mr. Bright, also, is said to have had his experiences. The personal relations between Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone are so close, and the political sympathies of the Premier follow so rapidly the lead of his greater colleague, that no disagreement between them is likely to be serious. But Mr. Bright's instinct told him, as he frankly said to his Birmingham constituents, that he could do his special work better out of office than in. He does not like to go in traces—or, if in them, likes that the traces be kept light, and the machine be going all the time ahead by help of steady pulling. Needless to explain that this is not the theory of practical office-holders. The theory is to pull a little, then wait and see what comes of it, how much ahead it will do to go, and what people think of such extraordinary progress. Mr. Bright is said—I give it purely as sidewalk gossip—is said to have brought forward several distinct proposals of reform in matters quite outside his special department, and to have experienced the sensation of surprise on finding them all quietly shelved. The same veracious authority represents him as having been overruled also in some matters pertaining to his own office—notably on the question whether government shall acquire the Irish railways. Mr. Bright is against that plan, as he is against the doing of any act of government which does not come within its strict administrative or police functions. He is opposed, for instance, to the scheme adopted by the last Ministry of buying up the telegraphs, a measure now supposed to have been so far consummated that the new Ministry cannot recede from the bargain entered into by the old. Mr. Bright is credited with an attempt to explode that whole arrangement and with much the desire to annul a contract by which the government agreed to pay about 30 per cent more for the telegraph property than it was worth. But on this, as on the Irish railways, he had been controlled. His annoyance at these checks broke out in the remarkable speech week before last at the Fishmongers' Banquet. There and elsewhere he has not hesitated to express his dissent from the known views, and declared policy of his colleagues, and his impatience at the disappointment of some of his hopes. He put a certain restraint upon himself, which is evident enough in every speech, short or long, delivered since his official life began, but who could fetter those lips so long accustomed to speak out the unchecked purpose and opinion of that dauntless soul?

Two nights ago he spoke some part of his mind freely to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, whose representatives are meeting in London, and invited Mr. Bright to dine. His acceptance of such an invitation was a rather notable fact, since the gentlemen who were his entertainers are the avowed promoters of many measures the responsibility of which will not readily be accepted by the government of which Mr. Bright is so prominent a member. They are delicate on such points in England. But Mr. Bright would scout the notion that his independence of action or the perfect freedom of his colleagues could be compromised by any association he might choose to indulge himself in. And he not only went, but spoke and spoke with a kind of freedom very rare indeed in a Cabinet Minister. He exhorted his hearers to redouble their efforts to influence legislation by creating such an instructed public opinion as might demand wise laws. From the official point of view this was distracting enough, but it was soon surpassed by the declaration of Mr. Bright, that his Ministerial character had prevented him from what he would have liked to say in a debate in the House the night before on poor rates—which suppressed speech he then and there proceeded to deliver. The country members had complained, as they always do, of the burden laid on land, and a miscellaneous discussion followed on the question, how and on whom poor rates ought to be levied. Mr. Bright has no mind that inquiry should be so limited. It is not enough to ask how the poor shall be supported, but ask, says Mr. Bright, what nobody else in the House would ask, and he, a Minister, could not—ask, why all this pauperism exists? Why does it increase? "If the country gentlemen on both sides of the House, and Her Majesty's Ministers, and everybody else, tried to solve that question, it would be about the most important employment men could put their minds to, and the result would, perhaps, bring out something that might change the aspect of the country." And he went on to demand why, in a population of 30,000,000 crowded into these small islands, in which land was almost a monopoly, with £70,000,000 taxes annually levied on a people one-half of whom had no property, why the great mass of the working people should be left to bear an undue share of this enormous burden, without deriving any means of instruction and elevation. "That," exclaimed the unmuzzled orator, "I take to be the great problem which will some day or other have to be solved, and in comparison with which many of these peddling questions which sometimes occupy us are as nothing. Country gentlemen of both parties in the House of Commons may make long speeches about everything else; but that is a matter which is every day coming near to the front, and which we shall have to consider, and have, possibly, to determine!"

There was a bombshell, thrown straight into the camp of that great landed aristocracy which still monopolizes the largest share of political power in the kingdom, and which steadily shapes all legislation to the single end of perpetuating its vast authority and binding about its land with every defence against alienation, division or taxation. It is sound doctrine in the mouth of John Bright, but it is both new and startling in the mouth of a Cabinet Minister, to whose entry into office or a powerful section of the Liberal party consented in the vain hope to silence or to moderate his speech on such questions. Let us be thankful that he is not to be muzzled, nor the glow of his old zeal for the oppressed classes to be chilled. After all, the qualms in the Cabinet will not shake the earth, nor even these little islands. To keep John Bright is worth more to the people of Great Britain than all that the Cabinet services will amount to, and for my part I hope and trust that the old acrimony of criticism now breaking out against him, provoked by his independent attitude, and by such fearless words as these, may end in releasing him wholly from the trammels of office, and give us the old freedom of speech in the House as well as out of the House.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Swinging Round the Circle—Mr. Johnson's Great Ally.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Please publish my return from Europe to deliver [illegible] the United States for a People's National Reform party. With the retirement of Andrew Johnson as constitutional defender of liberty, was inaugurated a Grange or Swabian of government. [illegible]

WM. CONSTABLE JAMES.

Baltimore, March 11, 1869.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Among the Irish Democrats.

He Speaks in Brooklyn on Daniel O'Connell—Great Crowd to Hear Him.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1869.

The distinguished Boston orator spoke twice here last week on Thursday evening in New York, on Friday night at Brooklyn Opera House. Subject, "Daniel O'Connell;" object, aid of the fund for St. Mary's Hospital and the House of Mercy. I venture to say that Mr. Phillips never had a more cosmopolitan and theologically conglomerate audience. Presbyterian parsons, Episcopal ministers, Catholic priests, Baptist elders, leading Quakers, distinguished Radicals, well known Copperheads, and a heavy rank and file of life-long Democrats.

The spacious Opera House was full. A more attentive, respectful and gratified audience I never saw. Ah! what a contrast was this scene with one I witnessed eight years ago in Cincinnati! A scene that occurred a few weeks after Mr. Yancey, of the then Southern Confederacy, had addressed a crowded audience in Pike's Opera House. In graceful periods and silvery tones, treason and rebellion were landed and applauded by the present, while the majority—Republicans—listened in amazed but respectful silence.

Wendell Phillips was shortly afterward announced to deliver a lecture in the same place. Who that was present will ever forget the Cincinnati—the noise, the yells, the imprecations, the missiles thrown on the stage and at the speaker: a heavy boulder thrown from the gallery flying swiftly over his shoulder and within an inch or two of his head—the infamous conundrum and ruffianism there rampant. A scoundrelism and ruffianism too, not an unexpected result of the momentary excitement of a knot of drunken vagabonds, but the calculated product of a cool and deliberate organization, carried out by a moral scum not intoxicated with liquor, but drunk with the beastly fanaticism of the pro slavery feeling that then raged. Thank God, the war has at last given us free speech.

Mr. Phillips' audience in Brooklyn was an unusually attentive one. The majority of those present had never heard him at all, and, but a few months ago, would as soon have thought of going to hear—I won't say whom. Those present in the habit of listening to him, have never heard him treat this subject. Limited space will only allow mention of two or three salient points.

The orator admirably described the apparent desperation of O'Connell's undertaking. For three centuries the Catholics of Ireland had been ground to the earth. Deprived of law, of education, of representation, of every thing that England could give them but oppression, the five millions of Irish peasants O'Connell undertook to raise up out of the mire, had not even the aid and countenance of their few co-religionists of the hierarchy, and of the wealthy class. For these latter had seen every attempt at emancipation for a century end only in the scaffold, and could only advise the poor creatures to sit still in their suffering, and trust in God. Then O'Connell had no money, no backers, no sympathy—not a single newspaper! Mr. Phillips thus describes the position of the Irish Catholic under

ENGLISH TYRANNY.

"The code of English tyranny relative to Irish Catholicism was the outburst of religious hate and the hate of races. In 1692 it took this shape: No Catholic peer was allowed to sit in the House of Lords. No Catholic man could sit in the House of Commons or hold office under the British Crown. He could not sit on a jury; he could not serve in a court in any capacity, either as counsel, attorney or juryman. If shot or crossed was taxed, he paid double taxes. In regard to suits at law he could not be a client. He could neither be a guardian, nor an executor, nor an administrator. Neither could he be a physician; he could not even live five miles from his own door without a permit from a Justice of the Peace. In regard to his religion it was $500 the a month if he did not go the Protestant chapel; and a Catholic widow who did not visit once a month a Protestant chapel, forfeited two-thirds of her dower.

"Four Justices of the Peace could at any moment summon a Catholic into their presence, and, unless he would abjure his religion, they had a right to banish him from the island. Two Justices of the Peace could summon any Catholic into their presence, and unless he would abjure his faith they could dispossess him of all his landed and all of his personal property. Any son of a Catholic who professed Protestantism, could take possession of all his father's estate. Any widow of a man who professed Catholicism, could set aside her husband's will and take the whole of it for her own. And the stronger feet finally aimed to blot out the very written language of Ireland, a repetition of the curfew act of the Norman Conquest, and made it a felony punishable with seven years' banishment for a Catholic to leave his land in the house after a certain hour.

"The object of the British Government was evidently two-fold. It was to rob every Catholic of his land—the foundation, a British theory, of power. It was to deprive the Catholic noble of education; and—the other power—on the other hand she labored on the other, to bind the Irish race to the form of creed as the foretoken of the Crown of Great Britain. But five centuries of this rascality did not turn the Catholics (dead hundred years) in apparent on the surface of the statute book, was a settled and deliberate purpose to crush out Irish nationality by banishing the Irish race altogether from the soil. And large numbers of them fled. Within twenty years the population of Ireland had fallen from eight millions to six, instead of increasing two or three millions, as it should have done. And it is on the close of the century previous to the end as it was going at the commencement, there would not remain a single Irish Catholic who had owned an acre of Irish land at the commencement of the past century."

There were hundreds present who never before had had the faintest conception of such a state of things, if I may judge from the undisguised astonishment expressed in their countenances. One good Quaker lady near whom I sat, could hardly restrain her exclamations of horror.

O'Connell, said the orator, purposed to raise up his people, not by violence and insurrection, but by peaceful agitation. And herein was the immense difference between an agitator like O'Connell and such men as Mazzini and Garibaldi. These latter would convulse nations and fill the land with carnage. The great Liberator would not take a step at the expense of a single drop of blood.

Admirable was Mr. Phillips' portrayal of the great Irishman's struggles and labors—patient, wearing and silent; for the word had been passed to the Tory press throughout England and Ireland that O'Connell's name should never be mentioned—until he at last got into the House of Commons. And then began another struggle on a different field—a struggle requiring a constancy, bravery, talent, fertility of invention, legal learning and mastery eloquence seldom, if ever, united in one man. And he never sacrificed principle for the gain of some present advantage, however great.

He never took a single lesson out of that devil's gospel—the American system of compromises. Here was

HIS TREATMENT OF THE SLAVE QUESTION.

"He never was silent on one truth to help another. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton came to help himself; Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton told us that O'Connell entered Parliament in 1833, after, having told the world twenty years to get there. 'The slaveholders said, 'Now is our time,' said Buxton; 'if only we can capture O'Connell.' 'The only men to speak for it were myself and Lushington, and we made a contract that one would always be present when the other spoke, and I could count upon the vote of O'Connell. It was at this juncture that O'Connell came into the House. Twenty-seven gentlemen, who were called the West India interest, the slave party, went to him. Said they: O'Connell, twenty-seven votes—you have not one—twenty-seven votes, if you will never go to the Free Masons' Hall with Buxton and Brougham, if you are never found at an anti-slavery meeting there—all this solid column on every Irish question; stop there, and count us your opponents.' It was a terrible temptation,' said Buxton; 'a man might almost be pardoned for yielding. But, said he, O'Connell turned; said he, 'Gentlemen, God knows that I have the most helpless constituency more which ever came over sea; but may my right hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, before, to help Ireland, I keep silent on the question of negro slavery.' Again, they sent him one thousand pounds once, from New Orleans; the slaveholders to the Catholic Repeal Association. The bill was laid on the table of Conciliation Hall, and the Liberator took it up; said he, 'God knows how poor we are, how much we need it; but, thank God! Ireland is not poor enough yet to take the wages of unpaid toil.'"

Before he closed he read a passage of O'Connell's letter to the Irish Repeal Association of Cincinnati, which had undertaken to justify slavery, as follows:

"CORN EXCHANGE ROOMS, DUBLIN, October 11, 1843.

"GENTLEMEN: We have read, with the deepest affliction, not unmixed with some surprise and much indignation, your detailed and anxious vindication of the most hideous crime that has ever stained humanity—the slavery of men of color in the United States of America. We are lost in utter amazement at the perversion of mind and depravity of heart which your address evinces. How can the generous, the charitable, the humane, the noble emotions of the Irish heart have become extinct among you? How can your nature be so totally changed as that you should become the apologists and advocates of that execrable system, which makes man the property of his fellow-man—destroys the foundation of all moral and social virtues—condemns to ignorance, immorality and irreligion millions of our fellow-creatures—renders the slave hopeless of relief, and perpetuates oppression by law; and, in the name of what you call a constitution!

"It was not in Ireland you learned this cruelty. Your mothers were gentle, kind and humane. Their bosoms overflowed with the honey of human charity. Your sisters are, probably, many of them, still among us, and participate in all that is kind and benevolent in sentiment and action. How, then, can you have become so depraved? How can your souls have become stained with a darkness blacker than the negro's skin? You say you have no pecuniary interest in negro slavery. Would that you had! for it might be some palliation of your crime! But, alas! you have inflicted upon us the horror of contemplating you a voluntary advocate of despotism in its most frightful state; of slavery in its most loathsome and unredeeming form.

"The great, the good Lord Morpeth, amidst congregated thousands, at Exeter Hall, in London, mournfully, but firmly announced the Irish in America as every day clamor the worst enemies of the negro slaves and other men of color.

"It is, therefore, our solemn and sacred duty to warn you, in words already used, and such mis-construed by you—to come out of her—not thereby meaning to ask you to come out of America, but out of the councils of the iniquitous, and out of the congregation of the wicked who consider a man a chattel and a property, and liberty an inconvenience. Yes, we tell you to come out of such assemblages, but we did not, and do not invite you to return to Ireland. The reluctant defenders of slavery, surrounded by one thousand crimes would find little sympathy nor support among native, uncontaminated Irishmen.

"We conclude by conjuring you, and all other Irishmen in America, in the name of your fatherland—in the name of humanity—in the name of the God of mercy and charity, we conjure you, Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, to abandon forever all defence of the hideous negro slavery system. Let it no more be said that your feelings are made so obtuse by the air of America that you cannot see, as Catholics and Christians ought to feel, this truth—this plain and palpable truth—that no man can have property in another man. There are none of you who do not recoil from the principle in his own person. Yet we perceive—and that some are so to maintain—that you, boasting of Irish descent, should, without the instigation of any pecuniary or interested motive, but out of the mere hatred of liberty, and the most hideous crimes come forward as the volunteer defenders of the most degrading species of human slavery. Woe! Woe! Woe!"

Mr. Phillips closed amidst enthusiastic cheering.

The Peach Prospect.

The peach crop is not injured yet. It is true that the unusually mild winter has forced the buds to an unusual development for this season of year, but as the recent cold spell was not accompanied by rain, no harm was done either to the leaf buds, or the larger buds containing the germs of peaches. Levi G. Clark, of this city, who has 20,000 trees which should bear fruit this season, has just returned from an examination of his orchards in Kent County, and has left with us a specimen branches cut from the trees of both early and late varieties.

On the latter there is but a slight development of the bud, and they are [illegible] sufficiently advanced for any weather to utterly destroy them. In the early varieties, however, there is a considerable development, the buds having begun to swell when the recent cold spell came on. We examined these with care, and found the embryo peaches inside living and uninjured. The twigs are in our publication office, and any one familiar with fruit culture can readily satisfy himself that they give no evidence of any injury to the fruit.

The great danger now is rain followed by severe cold. The cup-like structure of the fruit bud—which is a separate bud, of course, from that which produces the leaf—enables it to hold water, which, being once frozen, entirely destroys the infant peach. Should the present rain be followed by freezing weather, the early varieties, if not the whole crop, would be in imminent danger of destruction.

If the crop does fortunately escape all the dangers arising from our variable climate, it promises to be a very large one, the buds being most abundant and the trees in fine thrifty condition. Thus far we are safe in saying the prospect is excellent, and we trust that this be not mistaken, notwithstanding the fears of timid and nervous people.—*Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.*

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

His Opinions.

The appointment of Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury makes his opinions on financial questions important. He has said, it seems,

OPPOSED TO SALES OF GOLD.

Last July he said in Congress:

"I object to the sale of gold. If we require the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise that he will be ready at any time to pay the interest on the debt next to become due, the public creditors abating the interest for the payments which he makes to them, there will be always opportunity for those who own coupons or those who choose to buy coupons to command the gold that is in the Treasury; and at any rate the amount which he advertises that he will pay upon demand is so much gold upon the markets of the country. The difference between this proposition and the proposition to sell gold is, that we pay out gold where it is to be paid, and relieve ourselves of interest becoming due next October, next November, or next January, and also improve the credit of the country. Coupled with that is a provision prohibiting all sales of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury. I need not make any suggestions to this House in the way of reasons or arguments in favor of taking from the Secretary a power which, if honestly exercised, can never be productive of any good whatever."

HE IS A "HARD MONEY" MAN.

At the Massachusetts Republican Convention last fall, he said:

"We do not propose to tolerate, sanction or permit an issue of demand notes, payable in coin, to be exchanged for the time-bonds of the United States. We intend to hold, and if necessary, to diminish gradually the volume of paper money, until it approximates in value to the standard coin. We intend that there shall one currency for the bondholder, the merchant, the farmer, the pensioner, and the laborer. The currency shall be of the value of gold. When this is done, the public debt will be paid as the resources of the country may permit, and to the satisfaction of those who pay and of those who receive. When the credit of the country is restored, as it will be [illegible] single fact of the election of General Grant, we can issue bonds, payable after ten or twenty years, bearing a low rate of interest, and thus save annually the sum of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. But, first of all, as a means of restoring the public credit, the people must dispel by their votes the apprehension of national dishonesty in the public finances. The Republican party knows no policy in finance but honesty."

HE HAS A "PLAN."

The question of the funding of the national debt being before the House July 21, 1868, Mr. Boutwell introduced a substitute for the Senate bill and the bill reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole. The latter provided for the funding of the entire interest-bearing public debt, amounting to $2,150,000,000 all of it payable in gold in forty years' time, and at three and sixty-five hundredths per cent rate of interest. Mr. Boutwell said:

"The amendment to which I wish to call the attention of the House provides for the funding of $1,200,000,000 of the public debt, $400,000,000 payable in fifteen years at five per cent interest, $400,000,000 payable in twenty years at four and a half per cent interest, and $400,000,000 payable in thirty years at three and sixty-five hundredths per cent interest; the latter sum of $400,000,000 payable, principal and interest, at the option of the taker, either in the United States or at London, Paris or Frankfort."

Hamilton Fish.

The *World*, in an article on the Cabinet as reconstructed, says:

For one of the new selections, the reconstructed Cabinet is a great and manifest improvement. Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, may not be a very great or a very brilliant statesman; but he is, beyond all controversy, one of the most estimable, most judicious, most upright, and most respectable citizens of this State, or of this country. A gentleman who has enjoyed the advantages of hereditary wealth; of superior culture, and of the vigor of ripe faculties of various official experience; great social consideration; an example of all private virtues—he has long possessed, what is better than the fame of a great statesman, a life so unblemished, a deportment so quiet and unostentatious, a weight and credit in the management of educational, religious and charitable institutions which so commend him to general esteem as to place his name beyond censure in the society of the good citizens, christian gentlemen, and exemplars of the kindly domestic virtues. Having turning to public life with a character which disarms criticism and extorts the respectful homage of those who differ from him in opinion, and with an exhaustless fund of good will to draw upon, he is secure of a fair indulgence that he ever likely to attain in a position which he has not sought, and to which he possesses some qualifications of a very high order.

Mr. Fish is perfectly familiar with the contemporary history and the merits, pro and con, of the chief public questions both of our own and of the chief foreign countries; and among the minor but necessary qualifications for his new office, are a thorough mastery of the French and one or two other countries' tongues. For the social duties of a position in which social influence counts for so much, no man is better qualified than Mr. Fish.

In national politics Mr. Fish is a Republican though a Republican of that mild class who march in the rear instead of advancing with the front. We fear he has never had much liking for the Democratic party, but in State and city affairs he has more than once, of late years, voted for Democratic candidates who commanded his confidence. Since we must have a Republican at the head of the Cabinet, we can think of no one competent for the place whose politics are less objectionable than those of Mr. Fish.

John Bright's Advocacy of an Ocean Penny Postage.

On the evening of the 24th ult. the Associated Chambers of Commerce entertained Mr. John Bright, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, at a dinner held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London. The chair was occupied by S. S. Lloyd, of Birmingham, President of the Associated Chambers.

Mr. Bright replied to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and in the course of his remarks made the following allusion to a system of ocean penny postage: Two questions have been mentioned during the discussions which appear to me, and must appear to all, to be very important. One is that of the laws affecting bankrupt estates, of which I shall say nothing, because for anything I know the learned Attorney General may have the bill of the government in his pocket. The other question is that of the charge for postage for letters crossing the ocean. This is a question of pennies; it does not sound very large, but in my opinion it is of the greatest consequence that we should have ocean postage reduced to the very lowest figure. (Hear, hear.) It was not originally intended, and it's only a practice that has grown up with our vast extravagance that Parliament should look to the Post Office for a large revenue; but the public have a right to expect that for what they pay for their postage they should have the greatest possible convenience and advantage. There is no doubt whatever that, as between here and the United States, and between here and the Australian colonies, and probably between this country and almost every other country, it would be possible for the Post Office to carry letters by which letters should cross the ocean for a penny. I speak on authority. I do not know who ought more than [illegible] penny postage than I do. [illegible] think I never did an act of such entire [illegible] as when I sent my subscription to Birmingham, towards the testimonial to Sir Rowland Hill. Though not the Chambers of Commerce, the Post Office, makes my life a burden. I think that the demand upon the government for the establishment of an ocean penny postage, particularly between this country and the United States, is one of those things every member of a chamber ought to consider—one of the things they ought to ask for and obtain.

Grant and General Hancock.

The Hartford *Courant* has the following concerning the personal relations of Grant and Hancock:

The New York *World* is laboring hard to make a point against General Grant. It intimates that Hancock is sent to the Department of Dakota as an act of petty revenge, and evidently supposes that he will live in Dakota. It should be remembered in fact that after the Treasury [illegible] General Grant, against whom he [illegible] or deed against Hancock is [illegible] latter in the streets of Washington [illegible] his usual good humor [illegible] word of greeting, which Hancock [illegible] noticed; that is he "cut" the [illegible] The insult, if tendered would [illegible] duty, would have subjected [illegible] to a court-martial. Instead of [illegible] new assignment of Hancock [illegible] sarcastic remark of the World [illegible] "magnanimous" [illegible] "Department of Dakota" [illegible] sota, Dakota and Montana [illegible] ters at the pleasant post of [illegible] partment from which General [illegible] been relieved. General Hancock [illegible] treated with a courtesy and [illegible] that his unofficial conduct [illegible].

In New England.

The Boston [illegible] ster, late Aide-de-Camp to [illegible] has been appointed a Government [illegible] of the Pacific Railroad. [illegible] The new Director is General [illegible] of Illinois, a native of New [illegible] for many years in the Regular [illegible] army. Several years since [illegible] commission, but returned [illegible] outset of the war. At the first [illegible] at Shiloh, he was [illegible] Sherman's [illegible] "march to the sea," [illegible] position of great responsibility [illegible] a thorough soldier [illegible] [illegible] General Meade [illegible] [illegible] *Advertiser.*

THE COURTS.

Another Insurance Case—A Rather Flat Contradiction.

Sentencing of Prisoners in the Superior and Recorder's Courts.

The Divorce Business.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The case of Lohman Hirschberger and Brothers v. The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company was [taken] up yesterday, before Hon. A. G. Miller. It was expected that this case would occupy the Court, as each of four predecessors by the same plaintiffs have. The Court and jury were agreeably surprised by a conclusion of this case at 3 o'clock. Two hours were spent in opening; the plaintiff, Lehman Hirschberger was then placed on the stand to prove loss, the policy and proof of loss being submitted, the proof of loss being delivered to T. L. Miller as agent of the company. He also testified to a conversation with Mr. Miller, in which he claimed that Miller as agent waived written notice of the fire. The defence then introduced Mr. Miller, who swore that he was not the agent of this company for some time before the date of the fire, and that the conversation narrated by Hirschberger never occurred with him and that, at the time specified, he was not even at his office, allowed to be the nature of the conversation. Given to the jury.

Thomas Stewart v. The Western Union Railroad Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $11,100. This was an action to recover the loss of the steamer Lansing, by explosion, while the boat was moored to the railroad company.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Adjudications—John C. McCutcheon, of Galesburg; Luke Walles and John M. Brown, of Atkinson, Henry County; James McGregor, of Altona, Knox County; Thomas Alexander, of Washburne, Woodford County.

Discharged—Peter W. Pickensher, of Geneva, Kane County; B. F. Frank, of Freeport; S. R. Gatch, of Barwick, Warren County; Andrew Augustine Wirick, of Geneva; John W. Kelley, of Chicago.

Denial of Bankruptcy—Payne Fitts, of Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Thomas Dunsane v. Alex. E. Baxter. Judgment for $365.

Garrett Goodknop v. Frederick Welase. Judgment for defendant.

Thomas F. Nolen v. John H. Fort. Judgment for $416.15.

NEW SUITS.

James Paterson, administrator of the estate of William Beaton, v. John R. Compton. Assumpsit. Damages, $2,000.

Samuel L. Russell v. Jesse H. Poole. Petition to enforce mechanics' lien of $253.45 on house on Lot 1, Block 3, Lockwood's Second Addition.

Lavinia L. Rowan v. Martin W. Rowan. Proceeding for divorce.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Porter yesterday sentenced the parties convicted before him, at the last term, as follows: George Watson and Dell Stuckey, for burglary at the Presbyterian Church of Thornton, whence they took an organ. Each sent to the Penitentiary for seven years.

James Stewart, for the murder of Henry Herbert at a house of ill-fame on Jackson street. Sent to the Penitentiary for life.

Charles Senter, for the manslaughter of William W. Reese, at Calumet. Sent to the Penitentiary for eight years. In this case a motion had been made for a new trial on the substantial grounds that the prisoner was entitled to the testimony of Kearney, his co-defendant. The Court held that as the testimony could not diminish the crime found to have been committed, it would not be proper to give a new trial on that ground. The other point was that the jury was not of the age of 25 years, and, therefore could not be sent to the Penitentiary. The court overruled this too.

JUDGMENTS.

Josiah F. Warren v. Terence Keegan and Jeremiah Seofield. By confession for $313.30.

John A. Markley et al. v. Samuel Gambleton and John C. Gibson. For $249.15.

IN CHANCERY.

Patrick Kenery v. Mary Kenery. Decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. Parties married at Halifax, N. S., July, 1858. Complainant came with his wife to the United States in November, 1861, when he entered the Union army, and she committed adultery. He came to Chicago in 1866, and sued his bill.

Robert Griffith v. Augusta Griffith. Decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. The parties were married in Chicago on the 2d of June, 1868. The wife deserted the complainant on the 13th of January last, and has since been guilty with David S. Jones and Charles Jones in this place.

Henry H. Eitter et al. v. Louis March. Damages assessed for wrongfully suing out an injunction at $50.

NEW SUITS.

John F. Reynolds et als. v. Charles E. Davis and Hervey Tufts of Hancock County. Assumpsit. Damages, $5,000. [illegible] upon a sales bill, the balance on which is claimed to be $4,543.09.

John V. Farwell et als. v. William M. Wood and George W. Bristol, Charles Farnell et al. v. George W. Bristol, of Winnebago County. Assumpsit. Damages, $5,000.

Joseph Barrett v. Daniel Scott. Bill of discovery. The complainant alleges that he is a business as an auctioneer, and that Daniel Scott & Company, auctioneers, have sold large quantities of merchandise for him, on consignment for which he or the firm refuses to account. It is prayed that the defendant be compelled to disclose the amount due to him, and the sales, and that he be compelled to account.

Patrick Tracy v. Patrick Tracy, Jr. Proceeding to compel the recording of a deed of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 33, 39, 14. The complainant says that being incapacitated by the use of intoxicating liquors from the occupation of his farm, he was fraudulently induced to deed his homestead to his son, the defendant, who is a widower, as a consideration of that. By deed that he was drunk when he made the conveyance, and that he was pretended to him that it was only a paper temporary to allow to reinstate the bond of the young child. He has a new wife who is now living, and some of his children are also [illegible] the former marriage and it is demanded that the deed be set aside, as well as his present wife, may share the benefit of the property.

Catharine Hess v. Charles Hess. Proceeding for divorce.

George E. Ahern v. The Commercial Insurance Company of Chicago. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,500.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of the late Ebenezer G. Walton was proved and letters testamentary issued to Jane H. Walton, widow, and sole legatee. The deceased owned property at Barrington and Maine, estimated as worth about $40,000.

RECORDER'S COURT.

James Caldwell and John Patterson were each sentenced to the County Jail for one year.

Charles Robinson was found guilty of larceny. Under age.

Charles Brown was found guilty of the larceny of $20 from Henry Manning, and the penalty fixed at one year in the Penitentiary.

Michael Fitzgerald and James McCarty both pleaded guilty of stealing newspapers. Sentence suspended.

IN CHANCERY.

Michael Elkes v. Amanda Elkes. Decree of divorce on the grounds of adultery and cruelty. In this case it was charged that the defendant endeavored to poison her husband by mingling arsenic into some soup prepared for him. The most important testimony was that of the husband's mother that he had been married to the defendant eighteen months, and that he was married to the defendant on the 6th day of July, in this city, and that during that time the defendant, who was [illegible] in his native district, did he prepare soup [illegible] and which was [illegible] [illegible] who had lived with her. He believes she was guilty [illegible] on a charge of assault with intent to [illegible] and [illegible] of the decree, and he [illegible] [illegible] the divorce [illegible] [illegible] is the [illegible] of the soup which had been prepared for him, and that the witness, and her husband, she [illegible] shortly died.

NEW SUIT.

Anna Wauser v. Sidney Wauser. Proceeding for divorce on the ground of bigamy. The complainant states that she married defendant at Algonquin Grove, McHenry County, in this state, on the 18th day of July, 1865. It is charged that on the 18th day of June last he eloped with one Cornelia H. Jones, and subsequently pretended to marry her.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A QUEER MARRIAGE.

Minnie Buber has figured quite conspicuously in the Police Court for some time past. She has oscillated between the Armory and the Bridewell for years. Three days ago she was released from the latter institution, as was a man named Burghart. The two were lovers, but they soon separated. Minnie was found on Monday night by a North Side policeman, gloriously drunk. He stands six feet two in his stockings, and would prove a formidable antagonist in a rough and tumble fight. She was perfectly helpless though, and was taken to the Huron Street Station without difficulty. Yesterday morning she was arraigned before Justice Quinn and fined $5. Almost immediately after the case had been disposed of, Burghart made his appearance and asked permission to say a few words. The Justice assented, and he said:

"Your Honor, I met the damsel outside me in a cell, on the other side of the railing in the courtroom. We were both of us in that place for the same offence, and a mutual sympathy existed between us. When I met her she was not engaged to anybody else. I asked her if she would consent to make love to her, whereupon she consented. But the day our release came, [illegible] we both left, we parted and were brought to [illegible] Justice. She did not keep her engagement, and I became jealous. Feeling [illegible] might consider the joy in prospective [illegible] of my imagination, and that [illegible] like a hero, old associates [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] I started to pursue. I visited [illegible] and the West Side Police Station, but could not [illegible] my heart's idol. Accidentally [illegible] she was here, and I am here to say [illegible] the hour of trial. I love her, as much as to [illegible] But not having sufficient funds to pay the fine and costs, I have a proposition to make to your Honor, which I hope [illegible] [illegible] is that she marry me at once, and let us go.

The Justice said he would suspend the fine on these conditions, whereupon Burghart's countenance lighted up with joy. [illegible] the Justice then told them to [illegible] attend to the [illegible] and be happy, together, and [illegible] God would bless them as they [illegible] up down to future generations.

Burghart, who is only about four feet eight or nine inches in height, to show that he was not a stranger, placed himself on a chair, in order to be [illegible] of the Justice, and of an ovation [illegible] [illegible] had to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] and [illegible] seemed to have one [illegible] [illegible] and acceptingly [illegible] upon [illegible] [illegible] but couldn't help it, [illegible] lovingly with [illegible] and imprinted a kiss upon her [illegible] cheek. The [illegible] of the [illegible] were given a smile of approval, and then the newly-married couple left in high spirits.

A FUNNY CASE.

Christian Specht and his wife Elizabeth were before Justice Sturtevant, yesterday charged with disorderly conduct. The complaint was a discomfiture of a man who could get "nothing but a word of English." The man [illegible] offered to explain the matter to the Court, and the witness giving assent, he said: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Christian was fined $5 and his wife discharged.

HER SISTER'S CHILDREN DEPENDANT.

[illegible]

Heyner, and had the wounded [illegible] Tomes. The prisoners were Jeremiah Quinn, yesterday morning, held in $500, and Heyner in $1,500.

ARREST OF A [illegible]

The watch stolen from [illegible] Locs, No. 328 South [illegible] ago, was recovered [illegible] Davis, alias [illegible] fellow named [illegible] as [illegible] who pawned it. They were both yesterday afternoon were arraigned before Justice Milliken. Evidence produced [illegible] Mary with receiving stolen property testified that Davis came to her [illegible] Wednesday, about 10 o'clock at night, for [illegible] the watch in a saloon, and Davis [illegible] Felix other and looking into [illegible] Dacrack. She subsequently [illegible] Bond. Davis was held [illegible] in $1,500 bail, and Mary to appear at the Recorder's Court. [illegible] $500 bail, as witness.

A [illegible] CASE.

Edwin Quinlan, residing on [illegible] street, has a very fine cow which strayed on yesterday [illegible] night be looked for the animal but [illegible] Concluding that she had strayed away, probably came back, he concluded [illegible] about her until Saturday. On the [illegible] that day he searched several [illegible] hoping to find her there. He [illegible] he went there, entered a [illegible] and found two men butchering [illegible] The beast had been cut [illegible] he recognized her by having been [illegible] from a defect in one of the eyes. The [illegible] were then [illegible] arrested. They [illegible] before Justice Sturtevant yesterday [illegible] larceny and gave the names of [illegible] Edwin Somes. The case was [illegible] Thursday morning, each prisoner [illegible] bail to the amount of $500 for his [illegible]

[illegible] CHARGE.

Lizzie Cornish, one of Roger [illegible] corps, procured a [illegible] at the house of Williams, or Mrs. O'Hara, on Jefferson near Wilson. She had not been there days before she discovered that it was [illegible] place for her, and she left, without [illegible] her clothes. She sent twice for [illegible] O'Hara refused for some reason or other [illegible] them up. Lizzie acknowledged [illegible] flannel skirt and a chemisette, but [illegible] dresses. Her sister went to [illegible] girl wearing one of the dresses. When [illegible] by her sister she stated it had been given her by Mrs. O'Hara. Warrants were issued and [illegible] arrested. They had a hearing before Justice Sturtevant yesterday morning, but [illegible] think a charge of larceny could be [illegible] discharged them.

[illegible]

John McMahon, a strong, healthy [illegible] was charged with vagrancy. He [illegible] very seedy-looking, and he was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the Nor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] could not pay his board bill [illegible] seeing him continually in [illegible] [illegible] and looking [illegible] him [illegible] [illegible] ordered him to be [illegible] and locked him up. Justice [illegible] $10.

RAISING A DISTURBANCE.

On Sunday morning a policeman passed a man out of her dwelling, on Canal street, near Adams. He was [illegible] house, and was knocked, and took him, on the way to the station house he [illegible] so hard to be let off, promising to go home, that the heart of the officer [illegible] he allowed him to depart. A few minutes subsequently he discovered him hurrying to the end of the [illegible] in a [illegible] and [illegible] arrested him. [illegible] importunities to be released, and [illegible] [illegible] Yesterday morning he was arraigned [illegible] Sturtevant, and gave his name as [illegible] Kiefer. He was fined $5.

A MAN OF [illegible]

Charles Howard, whose [illegible] time ago concerned in a [illegible] action, was charged before Justice yesterday morning with [illegible] orcery. He "guessed" he was [illegible] complainant in the case was Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] called, but he was [illegible] ing [illegible] every [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the house, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Lee that [illegible] [illegible] said to [illegible] always [illegible] [illegible] to him [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be was like other men, [illegible] [illegible] and wanted to get rid of him. He was [illegible] a wretched one. He was fined [illegible]

A VERY [illegible]

Pat Crowley lives on [illegible] lacard avenue. He got drunk on [illegible] and, about 11 o'clock, knocked at a [illegible] house for admittance. He was [illegible] knocked a little louder, and [illegible] paid to it, he commenced kicking [illegible] the lock fell off. He went [illegible] up, and turned her into the street [illegible] ing but a night-dress on. She [illegible] her a house, and a woman was [illegible] policeman. He came, and the [illegible] [illegible] He was charged before [illegible] yesterday morning, with [illegible] and was fined $10 and held to [illegible]

A ROUGH TRIP.

H. Philip McManus resided [illegible] No. 17 Madison street on Sunday [illegible] and was accommodated with a room. [illegible] paid the same morning a second [illegible] coming from Madison street [illegible] short time afterward the [illegible] visit back [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pocket-book containing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and arraigned before Justice Milliken [illegible] afternoon upon the charge of larceny [illegible] [illegible]

SHIFT OF ROBBERS.

A policeman saw three men coming from door of the residence of a Mr. [illegible] Washington street, about six o'clock [illegible] morning. As soon as they saw [illegible] they ran. He followed [illegible] them, one of whom, John Burgess [illegible] one block, and the other two [illegible] the mate, and the other [illegible] had divided the property so as to [illegible] conceal it. The case was [illegible] day morning.

A FEMALE DRUNKARD.

Sarah Tripp, one of the [illegible] at the Armory some [illegible] the yesterday morning. She [illegible] on Milwaukee avenue, imbibed [illegible] laid down upon the floor and [illegible] proprietor endeavored to [illegible] "n'dy" to her premises. He [illegible] her out, but she [illegible] the street, and then [illegible] lowman finally made her [illegible] She is a very vague one, and [illegible] ance it is intended to [illegible] [illegible] then there [illegible] [illegible] collar and [illegible] to pay the [illegible] of $5 was imposed.

SLIPPERY FLOORS.

William Wilson was charged before Sturtevant, yesterday morning [illegible] drunk. A policeman stated that [illegible] on a sidewalk on Union [illegible] very noisy, and locked him up. [illegible] he only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] charge" by stooping [illegible] [illegible] on Monday evening [illegible] him under similar circumstances [illegible] imposed.

ROBBED AND ARRESTED.

Thomas Sedlon [illegible] and was [illegible] Island avenue on Monday night [illegible] time, because [illegible] [illegible] and was [illegible] [illegible] partially [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] arrests. Yesterday morning [illegible] tice Sturtevant, and the [illegible] mishap being [illegible]

A WIFE BEATER.

John Fitzgerald [illegible] [illegible] dressing her, she said he [illegible] Sturtevant fined him $10 and [illegible] ten days in the Bridewell.

[illegible]

H. T. Hammond was found lying in the [illegible] Sunday night in an alley [illegible] street, between Washington [illegible] Justice Sturtevant [illegible] for the sum, yesterday [illegible]

[illegible]

Mollie Rounds, Jessie Dailey and [illegible] charged before [illegible] a house of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sturtevant, yesterday morning.

NASBY.

The Last Cabinet Meeting—The End of the Johnson Reign, as Seen by Mr. Nasby.

From the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, March [illegible]

The agony is over. A. Johnson [illegible] by an ungrateful people, which [illegible] serve so sweat a boon, is wuss'n [illegible] vit citizen, and we no more accountable an—nor es much, for I am still a [illegible] ter.

Ez I wuz in at the birth uv the [illegible] party, so it wuz my painful dooty [illegible] at the death. I wuz present at [illegible] and the last uv his Cabinet [illegible] The first wuz a eggsileratin [illegible] the last the most mournful [illegible] witnist. At the first we started with high hopes—fresh in our offices, Treasury to draw on which seemed to have no bottom, and with sich men as mond Weed et al., to give us character the voices uv the thousands uv pensioners wantid offis biddin us God-speed [illegible] there wuz left only those who hed [illegible] fixed that they couldn't get away, [illegible] one uv em consoles that the next day [illegible] m. they wuz forever lost. The last [illegible] menem ber career with youth strength and store clothes, is one [illegible] same bein holler eyed, rusket-cheek and drabbled, turned out to die on [illegible] hill, aint so pleasant to look at.

The meetin wuz held in the same old [illegible] in which I hev seen more weepin [illegible] fell to the lot uv one man. (The [illegible] shun uv A. Johnson will be known [illegible] ez the moist Administrashun.) [illegible] this room that we decided to vetoe the man's Buro and Civil Rites Bills, and [illegible] that called up the Thirty-ninth [illegible] Congress—it wuz in this room that [illegible] ceived the news uv the elecshens uv [illegible] and '68; it wuz in this room that [illegible] delphia Convenshen wuz determined [illegible] and the techin march uv Couch and Orr [illegible] in-arm, up the aisle wuz arranged, [illegible] dent writin at the same time [illegible] [illegible] which he [illegible] [illegible] that he couldn't restrane his [illegible] but would into a flood uv tears [illegible] this room [illegible] respect and His Egzelency [illegible] times and the [illegible] wuz arranged [illegible] with [illegible] up; in short, [illegible] this room [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] memory uv the [illegible] [illegible] cided upon and [illegible]

Ez I entered it—[illegible] —I bust into tears [illegible] the other weepers who [illegible] greef for sevral hours. [illegible] they bin weepin that [illegible] dent, who hed a Kentucky [illegible] bowled pitiously for some [illegible] that which he had lost. A bottle [illegible] h'm and he wept no more. [illegible] strengthen me agin the weird [illegible] must ensoo. Ingratitood is not [illegible] Till A Johnson gits back to Tennessee eyes shel not be dry.

The President wuz terribly calm [illegible] posed.

"Weep! my friends!" sed he, "weep! [illegible] cant blame yoo, for yoo are about to [illegible] prived of me! But in this tryin hour [illegible] be calm. I hev swung around the [illegible] cle uv offishel hoose. I hev bin [illegible]"

At this pint his voice trembled and [illegible] wuz suffocated.

"But no! I will be myself. Is Seward is there any more acts uv [illegible] stooshnel Congress to veto?"

"No—pockitin uv em sware [illegible] pose."

"Is there anybody to pardon?"

"No one—but stay. Now that I [illegible] it two counterfeiters, one whiskey [illegible] a Confederit officer or two, and [illegible] uv the assassination party, still either in Bastiels or in exile."

"I must finish my work. Hand me blank pardons."

He wrote with a firm hand, [illegible] out, with only [illegible] [illegible] blanks printed for all the various [illegible] men kin be guilty uv.

"Now then, my [illegible] [illegible] and I cheerfully [illegible] [illegible] hev laid down [illegible] [illegible] my blessing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mayor [illegible] uv New Orleans [illegible] a score [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

[illegible] the Irish Democrats.

[illegible] in Brooklyn as Daniel O'Connell [illegible] Crowd to Hear Him.

[illegible]

Phillips' audience in Brooklyn was an [illegible] attentive one. [illegible]

[illegible]

...ment of the bud, and they are [illegible] sufficiently advanced [illegible] utterly destroy them. In the early varieties, however, there is a considerable development, the buds having begun to swell when the recent cold spell came on. We examined these with care, and found the embryo peaches inside living and uninjured. The twigs are in our publication office, and any one familiar with fruit culture can readily satisfy himself that they give no evidence of any injury to the fruit.

The great danger now is rain followed by severe cold. The cup-like structure of the fruit bud—which is a separate bud, of course, from that which produces the leaf—enables it to hold water, which, being once frozen, entirely destroys the infant peach. Should the present rain be followed by freezing weather, the early varieties, if not the whole crop, would be in imminent danger of destruction.

If the crop does fortunately escape all the dangers arising from our variable climate, it promises to be a very large one, the buds being most abundant and the trees in fine thrifty condition. Thus far we are safe in saying the prospect is excellent, and we cannot [illegible] this be mistaken, notwithstanding the fears of timid and nervous people.—*Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.*

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

His Opinions.

The appointment of Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury makes his opinions upon financial questions important. He [illegible] seems,

OPPOSED TO SALES OF GOLD.

Last July he said in Congress:

"I object to the sale of gold. If we require the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise that he will be ready at any time to pay the interest on the debt next to become due the public creditors abating the interest in the payments which he makes to them, there will be always opportunity for those who own coupons or those who choose to buy coupons to command the gold that is in the Treasury; and at any rate the amount which he advertises that he will pay upon demand, is so much gold open the markets of the country. The difference between this proposition and the proposition to sell gold is, that we pay out gold where it is to be paid, and relieve ourselves of interest becoming due next October, next November, or next January, and also improve the credit of the country. Coupled with that is a provision prohibiting all sales of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury. I need not make any suggestions to this House in the way of reasons or arguments in favor of taking from the Secretary a power which, if honestly exercised, can never be productive of any good whatever."

HE IS A "HARD MONEY" MAN.

At the Massachusetts Republican Convention last fall, he said:

"We do not propose to tolerate, sanction or permit an issue of demand notes payable in coin, to be exchanged for the time bonds of the United States. We intend to limit, and if necessary, to diminish gradually, the volume of paper money, until it approximates in value to the standard coin. We intend that there shall one currency for the bondholder, the merchant, the farmer, the pensioner, and the laborer. The currency shall be of the value of gold. When this is done, the public debt will be paid as the resources of the country may permit, and to the satisfaction of those who pay and of those who receive. When the credit of the country is restored, as it will be [illegible] single fact of the election of General Grant, we can issue bonds, payable after ten or twenty years, bearing a low rate of interest, and thus save annually the sum of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. But, first of all, as a means of restoring the public credit, the people must dispel by their votes the apprehension of national dishonesty in the public finances. The Republican party knows no policy in finance but honesty."

HE HAS A "PLAN."

The question of the funding of the national debt being before the House July 21, 1868, Mr. Boutwell introduced a substitute for the Senate bill and the bill reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole. The latter provided for the funding of the entire interest-bearing public debt, amounting to $2,150,000,000, all of it payable in coin in forty years' time, and at three and sixty-five hundredths per cent rate of interest. Mr. Boutwell said:

"The amendment to which I wish to call the attention of the House provides for the funding of $1,200,000,000 of the public debt, $400,000,000 payable in fifteen years at five per cent interest, $400,000,000 payable in twenty years at four and a half per cent interest, and $400,000,000 payable in twenty-five years at three and sixty-five hundredths per cent interest; the latter sum of $400,000,000 payable; principal and interest, at the option of the taker, either in the United States, or at London, Paris or Frankfort."

Hamilton Fish.

The *World*, in an article on the Cabinet as reconstructed, says:

In one of the new selections, the reconstructed Cabinet is a great and manifest improvement. Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, may not be a very great or a very brilliant statesman; but he is, beyond all controversy, one of the most estimable, most judicious, most upright, and most respected citizens of this State, or of this country. A gentleman who has enjoyed the advantages of hereditary wealth; of superior culture; in the full vigor of ripe faculties; of varied official experience; great social considerations; an example of all private virtues—he has long possessed, what is better than the fame of a great statesman, a life so unblemished, a deportment so quiet and unostentatious, a weight and credit in the management of educational, religious and charitable institutions which so commend him to general esteem as to place him by universal consent in the very first rank of good citizens, Christian gentlemen, and exemplars of the kindly domestic virtues. Returning to public life with a character which disarms criticism and exacts the respectful homage of those who differ from him in politics, and with an exhaustless fund of goodwill to draw upon, he is secure of more indulgence than he is ever likely to need in a position which he has not sought, and for which he possesses some qualifications of a very high order.

He is perfectly familiar with the contemporary history and the merits, pro and con, of the chief public questions both of our own and of the chief foreign countries; and among the minor but necessary qualifications for his new office, he has fluent command of the French and one or two other continental tongues. For the social duties of a position in which social influence counts for so much, no man is better qualified than Mr. Fish.

In national politics Mr. Fish is a Republican—though a Republican of that moderate class which march in the rear instead of advancing with the front. We fear he has never had much liking for the Democratic party; but in State and city affairs he has sometimes, of late years, voted for Democratic candidates who commanded his confidence. Since we must have a Republican at the head of the Cabinet, there is perhaps no one competent for the place whose politics are less objectionable than those of Mr. Fish.

John Bright's Advocacy of an Ocean Penny Postage.

On the evening of the 24th ult. the Associated Chambers of Commerce entertained Mr. John Bright, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, at a dinner held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London. The chair was occupied by S. S. Lloyd, of Birmingham, President of the Associated Chambers.

Mr. Bright replied to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and in the course of his remarks made the following allusions to a system of ocean penny postage: Two questions have been mentioned during the discussions which appear to me, and must appear to all, to be very important. One is that of the laws affecting bankrupt estates, of which I shall say nothing, because for aught I know the learned Attorney General may have the bill of the government in his pocket. The other question is that of the charge for postage for letters crossing the ocean. This is a question of pennies; it does not sound very large, but in my opinion it is of the greatest consequence that we should have ocean postage reduced to the very lowest figure. (Hear, hear.) It was not originally intended, and it is only a practice that has grown up with our vast extravagance, that Parliament should look to the Post Office for a large revenue; but the public have a right to expect that for what they pay for their postage they should have the greatest possible convenience and advantage. There is no doubt whatever that, as between here and the United States, and between here and the Australian colonies, and probably between this and almost every other country, it would be possible for the Post Office to negotiate a system by which letters should cross the ocean for a penny. I speak disinterestedly. I do not know who suffers more from penny postage than I do. [Laughter.] I think I never did an act of such entire disinterestedness in my life as when I sent a subscription to Birmingham towards the erection of a monument to Sir Rowland Hill. Though not the Chambers of Commerce, but the Post Office, makes my life a burden to me, I think that the demand upon the government for the establishment of an ocean penny postage, particularly between this country and the United States, is one of those things every member of a chamber ought to consider—one of the first things he ought to ask for and obtain.

Grant and General Hancock.

The Hartford *Courant* has the following concerning the personal relations of Grant and Hancock:

The New York *World* blunders in its haste to make a point against General Grant. It intimates that Hancock is assigned to the Department of Dakota in a spirit of petty revenge, and evidently supposes that he is to live in Dakota. It should have related the fact that after the Tammany Convention [illegible] General Grant, against whom no unkind word or deed against Hancock is charged, was the [illegible] latter in the streets of Washington, and [illegible] his usual good humor gave him a cordial word of greeting, which Hancock pretended not to have noticed; that if he "cut" the General the insult, if tendered while they were both on duty, would have subjected General Hancock to a court-martial. Instead of viewing the new assignment of Hancock as malicious, the sarcastic remark of the *World* that it is "magnanimous" is literally true. The "Department of Dakota" embraces Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, with headquarters at the pleasant post of St. Paul—the department from which General Terry has been relieved. General Hancock has been treated with a courtesy and a consideration that his unofficial conduct did not merit.

A New Direction.

The Boston [illegible] that Mr. Wm. [illegible], late Aide-de-Camp to General Grant, has been appointed a Government Director of the Pacific Railroad. This is a [illegible]. The new Director is General J. [illegible], of Illinois, a native of New Hampshire, for many years in the Engineer Corps [illegible] army. Several years since, he [illegible] commission, but returned to [illegible] at the outset of the war. As Grant's Chief of Artillery at Shiloh, he saved the day [illegible]. Sherman's *aide* again in [illegible] "march to the sea," General Webster [illegible] position of great responsibility and [illegible] is a thorough-going Republican, and [illegible] efforts in behalf of "Free Kansas" [illegible] of the [illegible] are gratefully remembered by the [illegible].—*Boston Advertiser.*

The Peach Prospect.

The peach crop is not injured yet. It is [illegible] that the unusually mild winter has [illegible] the buds to an unusual development [illegible] of the [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Another Insurance Case—A Rather Flat Contradiction.

Sentencing of Prisoners in the Superior and Recorder's Courts.

The Divorce Business.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The case of Lehman Bachberger and Brothers v. The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company was taken up yesterday, before Hon. A. G. Miller. It was expected that this case would occupy the week, as each of four predecessors by the same plaintiffs have. The Court and jury were agreeably surprised by a conclusion of this case at 5 o'clock. Two hours were spent in opening; the plaintiff, Lehman Bachberger was then placed on the stand to prove loss; the policy and proof of loss were submitted; the proof of loss being delivered to T. L. Miller as agent of the company. He then testified to a conversation with Mr. Miller, in which he claimed that Miller as agent, had written notice of the fire. The defence then introduced Mr. Miller, who swore that he was not the agent of this company for some months before the date of the fire, and that the conversation narrated by Bachberger never occurred, and that, at the time specified, he was not even at his office, [illegible] to the conversation. [illegible] to the jury.

Thomas Stewart v. The Western Union Railroad Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $11,100. This was an action to recover the loss of the [illegible] caused by the railroad company.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Adjudication—John P. McGuichoon, of Galesburg; Lane Welles and John M. Brown, of Atlanta, Henry County; James McGregor, of Aledo, Knox County; Thomas Alexander, of Washington, Woodford County.

Discharged—Peter W. Pickensher, of Geneva, Kane County; B. F. Pratt, of Freeport; S. M. [illegible], of Berwick, Warren County; Andrew [illegible] Wirich, of Geneva; John W. Kelley, of [illegible].

Petition of Bankruptcy—Payne Pitts, of Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Thomas Umanue v. Ale E. Barker. Judgment for $[illegible].

Garret Goodkoop v. Frederick Walker. Judgment by default.

Thomas F. Nolen v. John H. Fort. Judgment for $[illegible].

NEW SUITS.

James Paterson, administrator of the estate of [illegible] v. John R. Compton. Assumpsit. Damages, $3,000.

[illegible] I. Russell v. Jesse H. Poole. Petition for mechanics' lien of $155.45 on house on Lot 6, Block 8, Ashland's Second Addition.

Lewis L. Rowan v. Martin W. Rowan. Proceedings for divorce.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Porter yesterday sentenced the parties convicted before him, at the last term, as follows:

George Watson and Dell Stickney, for burglary in the Presbyterian Church of Thornton, whence they took an organ. Each sent to the Penitentiary for seven years.

James Stewart, for the murder of Henry Herbert in a house of ill-fame on Jackson street. Sent to the Penitentiary for life.

Charles Senter, for the manslaughter of William [illegible], at Calumet. Sent to the Penitentiary for [illegible] years. In this case a motion had been made for a new trial on the substantial grounds that the prisoner was entitled to the testimony of [illegible], his co-defendant. The Court held that the testimony could not diminish the crime [illegible] to have been committed. It would not be proper to give a new trial on that ground. The [illegible] point was that the lad was not of the age of [illegible] years, and therefore could not be sent to the Penitentiary. The Court overruled this too.

JUDGMENTS.

Josiah F. Warren v. Terrence Keegan and Jerome [illegible]. By confession for $[illegible].

John A. Markley et al. v. Samuel Hambleton and John C. Gibson. For $349.15.

IN CHANCERY.

Patrick Kenery v. Mary Kenery. Decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. Parties married in [illegible], N. B., July, 1859. Complainant came [illegible] his wife to the United States in November, 1859, when he entered the Union army, and she committed adultery. He came to Chicago in 1866.

Robert Griffith v. Augusta Griffith. Decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. The parties were married in Chicago on the 27th of June, 1866. The wife deserted the complainant on the 12th of January last, and has since been guilty [illegible] with David M. Jones and Charles Jobin in this [illegible].

Henry H. Ritter et al. v. Louis March. Damages prayed for wrongfully suing out an injunction [illegible].

NEW SUITS.

John P. Reynolds et als. v. Charles R. Davis and Harvey Fitts, of Hancock county. Assumpsit. Damages $2,000. Suit brought upon a sale [illegible].

John V. Farwell et als. v. William M. Wood, George W. [illegible], Charles Parnell and C. W. [illegible], of Winnebago County. Assumpsit. $5,000.

Joseph Barrett v. Daniel Scott. Bill of discovery. The complainant alleges that he is in business as an auctioneer, and that Daniel Scott [illegible] a British citizen, has been acting as [illegible] of merchandise for him on half commissions, for which he or the firm refuses to account. It is prayed, therefore, that defendant discover as to [illegible] the sale, and [illegible] to be compelled to account.

Patrick Tracy v. Patrick Tracy, Jr. Proceedings commenced to secure a deed of the west [illegible] of the northeast quarter of Section 33, 14. The complainant says that being incapacitated by the use of intoxicating liquors from the conduct of his business, he was fraudulently induced to [illegible] the homestead, he being a widower, to an [illegible] of his. He states that he was drunk when he made the conveyance, and [illegible] pretended to him that it was a [illegible] paper preventing to allow no relatives to [illegible] the young child. He has a son from this [illegible] the child are both of age [illegible].

Catharine Hess v. Charles Hess. Proceeding for divorce.

George E. Aborn v. The Commercial Insurance Company of Chicago. Assumpsit. Damages, $2,000.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of the late Ebenezer G. Walton was proved and letters testamentary issued to Jane [illegible] Walton, widow, and sole legatee. The [illegible] property in Barrington and Maine, [illegible] to [illegible] $[illegible].

RECORDER'S COURT.

James Caldwell and John Patterson were each sentenced to the County Jail for one year.

Conner Erickson was found guilty of larceny.

Charles Brown was found guilty of the larceny of [illegible] Henry Manning, and the penalty fixed [illegible] in the Penitentiary.

Michael Fitzgerald and James McCarty both pleaded guilty of stealing newspapers. Sentence suspended.

IN CHANCERY.

[illegible] v. Amanda [illegible]. Decree of divorce on the grounds of adultery and cruelty. In this case it was charged that the defendant endeavored to poison her husband by [illegible] arsenic into some soup [illegible] for him. [illegible]

NEW SUIT.

[illegible] Wanner v. Sidney Wanner. Proceedings for divorce on the ground of bigamy. The complainant states that she married defendant at [illegible] McHenry County, in this State, [illegible] day of July, 1865. It is charged that [illegible] day of June last he eloped with one [illegible] Jones, and subsequently pretended to marry her.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A QUEER MARRIAGE.

Minnie Baber has figured quite conspicuously in the Police Court for some time past. She has oscillated between the Armory and the Bridewell for years. Three days ago she was released from the latter institution, as was a man named Burgess. The two were lovers, but they soon separated. Minnie was found on Monday night by a Ninth ward policeman, gloriously drunk, [illegible] six feet two in her stockings, and [illegible] a formidable antagonist in a rough [illegible] fight. She was perfectly helpless [illegible] and was taken to the Harrison Street Station [illegible]. Yesterday morning she was [illegible] before Justice Quinn and fined $5. Almost immediately after the case had been disposed of, Burgess made his appearance and [illegible] permission to say a few words. The Justice [illegible] no objection, and he said:

"Your Honor, I met the damsel outside me in [illegible] and [illegible] of the railing in the [illegible] office, and a mutual sympathy existed [illegible]. When a man was not engaged [illegible] I used to make love to her whenever [illegible] opportunity. She promised to be mine [illegible] the day for our release arrived. [illegible] We parted and were [illegible] in the evening. She did not keep the appointment and I became alarmed. [illegible]

[illegible]

A HUSBAND CASE.

Christian Specht and his wife Elizabeth were [illegible] before Justice Sturtevant, yesterday [illegible] with disorderly conduct. The complainant was a diminutive specimen of man, who could [illegible] a word of English. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was fined $5 and his wife discharged.

[illegible]

Haynes, and had the wounded conveyed to their homes. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Quinn, yesterday morning, and Strole was held in $[illegible], and Haynes in $1,000 for trial.

ARREST OF A [illegible].

The watch stolen from John Brignelli's saloon, No. 311 South [illegible] street, about a week ago, was recovered at a pawn shop yesterday. A fellow named Davis, alias Hoover, gave it to a woman known as Mary Norton, who pawned it. They were both arrested, and yesterday afternoon were arraigned before Justice Milliken [illegible] receiving stolen property. Ida Price [illegible] testified that Davis came to the house in which Mary [illegible] about 12 o'clock at night, and gave the watch to her. She subsequently saw Mary have [illegible] the watch in a saloon, and Davis said he and five or six others had broken into Brignelli's place. [illegible] was held in $1,500 bail, and Mary in $1,000, to answer at the Recorder's Court. Ida was held in $300 bail, as a witness.

A COW CASE.

Edwin Quinlan, residing on South Halsted street, had a very fine cow, worth, it was estimated by persons who knew, $85. On Friday night he looked for the animal but found her not. Concluding that she had strayed away and would probably come back, he ceased troubling himself about her until Saturday. On the morning of that day he searched several slaughter-houses, hoping to find her there. Having learned that she was frequently driven to Holstein, he went there, entered a slaughter-house, and found two men butchering a cow. The head had been cut off, and he recognized it as having belonged to his animal from a defect in one of the eyes. Thereupon, he had the butchers arrested. They were charged before Justice Sturtevant yesterday morning with larceny and gave the names of George Smith and Edwin Somer. The case was continued until Thursday morning, each of the prisoners giving bail to the amount of $500 for his appearance.

WANTED HER CLOTHES.

Lizzie Cornish, one of Roger Plant's *batte corps*, procured a situat on at the house of Hattie Williams, or Mrs. O'Hara, on Jefferson street, near Wilson. She had not been there but a few days before she discovered that it was not a proper place for her, and she left, without even taking her clothes. She sent twice for them, but Mrs. O'Hara refused for some reason or other to give them up. Lizzie acknowledged giving her a flannel skirt and a chemisette, but none of her dresses. Her sister went to the house and saw a girl wearing one of the dresses. When questioned about it she stated it had been purchased of Mrs. O'Hara. Warrants were issued and the two were arrested. They had a hearing before Justice Sturtevant yesterday morning, but he did not think a charge of larceny could be sustained, and discharged them.

NEGLECTING HIS WORK.

John McMahon, a strong, healthy looking man, was charged with vagrancy. His clothing was very seedy-looking, and he wore no shirt. John worked in the Northwestern Railroad shops, and he was paid off last week, went on a spree, neglecting to pay his board bill. The policemen seeing him continually in the saloons on Milwaukee avenue and loafing around corners, took it for granted he was a professional "bummer," and locked him up. Justice Sturtevant fined him $10.

RAISING A DISTURBANCE.

On Sunday morning a policeman saw a woman push a man out of her dwelling, which is on Canal street, near Adams. He went up to him, found he was intoxicated, and took him in charge. On the way to the station house the man begged to be let off, promising faithfully to go home, that the heart of the officer was moved, and he allowed him to depart. About fifteen minutes subsequently he discovered the woman hurrying the exit of the same man again. He then took him into custody, paid no heed to his importunities to be released, and locked him up. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Sturtevant, and gave the name of John McKeefer. He was fined $5.

A MAN OF SINGULAR HABITS.

Charles Howard, *alias* Dave Hammond, some time ago concerned in a counterfeit money transaction, was charged before Justice Sturtevant yesterday morning with being drunk and disorderly. He "guessed" he was guilty. The complainant in the case was Mrs. May, his wife, so-called. She said he was in the habit of getting intoxicated every Sunday, coming home, smashing the furniture, and behaving very badly. Last Sabbath he had torn all the clothes off of her back, mashed her bonnet and torn a shawl into shreds. Why he did it she did not know. Charley said he had always treated "that woman" with respect unless she "commenced on him;" then he was like other men, liable to get angry. The truth of the matter was she had another man in tow, and wanted to get rid of him. His home was a wretched one. He was fined $20.

A VERY CRUEL PERFORMANCE.

Pat Crowley lives on Maxwell street, near Blue Island avenue. He got drunk on Sunday night, and, about 11 o'clock, knocked at the door of his house for admittance. His wife was asleep. He knocked a little louder, and, no attention being paid to it, he commenced kicking and kicked until the lock fell off. He went in, made his wife get up, and turned her into the street without nothing but a night-dress on. She went to a neighbor's house, and a woman was despatched for a policeman. He came, and the cruel Pat was arrested. He was charged before Justice Sturtevant, yesterday morning, with abusing his wife, and was fined $10 and held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

A HOUSE THIEF.

H. Philip McManus applied for lodgings at No. 72 Madison street on Sunday evening last, and was accommodated with a room. About half past six the next morning a servant girl saw him coming from toward the landlord's room. A short time afterward the latter's wife found his vest lying behind the door. He had left his pocket-book containing about $40 in one of the pockets, but it was gone. McManus was arrested and arraigned before Justice Milliken, yesterday afternoon upon the charge of larceny. The case was continued until the 20th inst.

ROBBERY OF BOOTS.

A policeman saw three boys coming out of the front door of the residence of a Mr. Jones, No. 20 Washington street, about six o'clock on Sunday morning. As soon as they saw him they scattered, and but one, John Dargan, was captured. He had one boot, and said that one of the other boys had the mate, and the third one a pair of shoes. They had divided the property so as to more effectually conceal it. The case was continued until Thursday morning.

A FEMALE DRUNKARD.

Sarah Tripp, one of the sweet many who appear at the Armory about three times a week, was up again yesterday morning. She went into a saloon on Milwaukee avenue, imbibed freely of whiskey, laid down upon the floor and went to sleep. The proprietor endeavored to arouse her, but she wouldn't be disturbed. He then tried to get her into the street, but she wouldn't go. A policeman finally made her. The excuse she gave was a very vague one, and the Justice did not consider it in order. The fine she owed the man a collar and went there to pay him. An assessment of $5 was made.

SLIPPERY PLACES.

William Wilson was charged before Justice Sturtevant, yesterday morning, with being drunk. A policeman stated that he found him on a sidewalk on Union street, very drunk and very noisy, and locked him up. William said he was going home, came to a slippery place, and before he knew it, was lying on the sidewalk. The officer then came up and arrested him, which he thought was unjust. He was not guilty of the charge "by gracious." He denied being noisy, and considered that any man would fall under similar circumstances. A fine of $3 was imposed.

ROBBED AND ARRESTED.

Thomas McCarty visited a saloon on Blue Island avenue on Monday night, drank several times, became utterly oblivious to surroundings, and was robbed of all his money—some $15. He partially returned to consciousness about midnight, and started for home, when he was arrested. Yesterday morning he was before Justice Sturtevant, and the circumstances and his mishap being explained, he was discharged.

A WIFE BEATER.

John Fitzgerald was charged with abusing his wife, and using very improper language to [illegible]. She said he was crazy. Justice Sturtevant fined him $10 and sentenced him to ten days in the Bridewell.

FOUND IN THE SNOW.

E. T. Hammer was found lying in the snow on Sunday night in an alley running into Clark street, between Ashburton and Madison. He was intoxicated. Justice Sturtevant fined him $3 for the bed, yesterday morning.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Mollie Rounds, Jennie Dalton and Thomas Burdick, keepers of houses of ill fame, were fined $25, and thirteen inmates $10 each, by Justice Sturtevant yesterday morning.

NASBY.

The Last Cabinet Meeting—The End of the Johnson Reign, as Described by Mr. Nasby.

From the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1869.

The agony is over! A. Johnson, spurned by an ungrateful people, wich didn't deserve so sweet a boon, is wunst more a privit citizen, and uv no more account than I am—nor ez much, for I am still a Postmaster.

Ez I wuz in at the birth uv the Johnson party, so it wuz my painful dooty to be in at the death. I wuz present at the first and the last uv its Cabinet meetins. The first wuz a eggsileratin scene—the last the most mournful I ever witnist. At the first we started out with high hopes—fresh in our offisis, with a Treasury to draw on wich seemed to us to have no bottom, and with sich men ez Raymond Weed et al., to give us character—and the voices uv the thousands uv patriots wich wantid offis biddin us God-speed—at the last there wuz left only those who hed become so fixed that they couldn't get away, and every one uv em consius that the next day at 12 m. they wuz forever lost. The hariot commenem her career with youth, beauty, strength and store clothes, is one thing—the same bein boiler eyed, sunken-cheeks, dirty and drabbled, turned out to die on a dung-hill, aint so pleasant to look at.

The meetin wuz held in the same old room, in wich I hev seen more weepin than ever fell to the lot uv one man. (The administrashun uv A. Johnson will be known in histry ez the moist Administrashen.) It wuz in this room that we decided to veto the Freedman's Buro and Civil Rites Bills, and all the other acts uv the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses—it wuz in this room that we received the news of the eleckshens uv 1866, '67 and '68; it wuz in this room that the Philadelphia Convenshen wuz determined upon, and the techin march uv Couch and Orr, arm-in-arm, up the aisle wuz arranged, the President writin at the same time his little speech in which he menshund the fact that ez he read the account thereof he couldn't restrane his emoshun, but bustid into a flood uv teers; it wuz in this room that the spontaneous tribboots uv respeck [illegible] His Eggsiency at various times and places wuz arranged, and the details thereof [illegible] up; in short, it wuz in this room that all the acts wich gild the memry uv the late administrashen wuz decided upon and every wept over.

Ez I entered it—for the last time probably—I bust into teers on the threshold and jined the other weepers who hed bin distillin briny greef for some hours. [illegible] so long had they bin weepin that one friend uv the President, who hed a Kentucky countenance, bowlied piteously for some liquid to replace that wich he hed lost. A bottle wuz handed him and he wept no more. I tried to strengthen me agin the waste that I knowed must ensoo. Ingratitood is not my failin. Till A Johnson gits back to Tennessee my eyes shel not be dry.

The President wuz terribly calm and composed.

"Weep! my friends!" sed he, "weep, cant blame yoo, for yoo are about to be deprived of me! But in this tryin hour I will be calm. I hev swung around the entire circle uv offishel honor. I hev bin ..."

At this pint his voice trembled and his eyes wuz suffoosed.

"But no! I will be myself. Sekretary Seward is there any more acts uv a unconstooshnel Congress to veto?"

"No—pockitin uv em ansers the purpose."

"Is there anybody to pardon?"

"No one—but stay. Now that I think uv it two counterfeiters, one whiskey speculator, a Confedrit officer or two, and wuz left uv the assassinashen party still languish either in Bastiels or in exile."

"I must finish my work. Hand me them blank pardons."

He wrote with a firm hand, a fillin uv em out with only took a second ez he hez blanks printed for all the various offences men kin be guilty uv.

"Now then, my dooties is accomplished, and I cheerily resine the power wich I wood hev laid down long ago but for the sake uv my bleedin country. I wood sev saved my native land but —— Enuff. Admit our friends."

Mayor Monro uv Noo Orleans, Mrs. Cobb, a score or more uv Confedrit officers and a flood uv [illegible] men who hed bin [illegible] uv tamperin with an unconstooshenel [illegible], and a hundred, more or less, uv Federal offis holders filed in and shook the President solemnly by the hand, dropping [illegible]. They were [illegible] poor wretches who hed bin layin about Washington for months waitin for posishens, but who hadn't got any. They had no money to get home with, and they insisted that the President must and shood furnish em some. One uv em demanded uv Randall $5.00, but that great man finally got rid uv him by loanin him a clean shirt and a box uv paper collars.

The man wuz depressed though still hopeful. "This," sed he, wavin the shirt in air, "this is all I hev to start on agin—when I embarked into Johnsonism my friends fell off. In remorse I took to likker and step by step went down till I became the loathsome objick yoo behold. But I shel now reform and try to be somebody.—Dismissed in this shirt I may inspire confidence and find a helpin hand. But don't none uv yoo speak to me on the street."

Ez I saw him the next evenin in a state uv hilarity hangin to a lamp-post repeatin parshens uv the late President's farewell address to passers by without any clean shirt on, I judged remorse hed overcome him agin and that the clean shirt hed bin pawned. Poor fellow!

Then come the most saddest scene uv all. The President hed to bid adoo to his Cabinet.

"My tried and trustid friends," he commenced, when Randall broke in with the onfeelin remark that he'd better say "trustid friends" without the "tried."

"My liege 'your *tried* friends' wuz in that gang of counterfeiters wich jist left the presence. They wuz not only tried but convicted."

Secretary Seward wuz vizably affected. That afternoon he had heerd uv an Island for sale, the principal volcano on wich hed mostly stopped gushin, and he wept to think he hedn't time to complete negociashens for it. It wuz offered for $20,000,000, and he considered the price a mere bagatelle.

Sekretary Welles wuz the only cheerin one in the party. He hed no idea that he wuz to stop bein Sekretary uv the Navy—he expected to go along ez the nothin hed happened. Seward and Randall had bin tryin for an hour to make him comprehend the situashen—that ther wuz to be a change—but to no purpose. He coodent git it thro him. I undertook to impress it on his intelleck, but my efforts wuz futile. Huggin to his buzzum a model uv a Erie canal boat wich he hed determined to remodel into a revenoo cutter, he kept on sayin—"Why—why shood I go out? I wuz under Linkin and then Johnson. There aint no more difference between Linkin and Johnson than there is between Johnson and Grant, is there? I agreed with Linkin and with Johnson, and I shel agree with Grant, doubtless. Why shood I differ with Grant?"

Randall smiled a sardonicle smile at the aged infant, and remarkin that he (Randall) hed hed a good time uv it anyhow, the recollecksheen whereof the d—d Abolishunists coodent rob him uv, shook hands with A. J. addin that he didn't bear him any ill-will.

"I'm a rooined man," continyood Randall, "but I'm ez much to blame ez yoo are. I shel go into histry coupled with yoo—my bloomin boys when they arrive at man's estate will apply to the Legislachers uv their respective states to hev their names changed to suthin else. I'm young and ca't die in a few years ez Welles kin, and must therefore dig out a lon er eggsistence, but I don't blame yoo. I went into it takin the chances, and I stand the hazard uv the die. I shel serve the ambishus youth uv this country ez an Awful Eggsample."

But little remained to be done. Randall and Johnson arranged to hev Welles escort from Washington for the week followin the inauguration, knowin that otherwise he'd hev to be carried out uv the department by main force. They appintid a committee uv Connecticut men to keep him busy till after his successor wuz installed, and shakin hands all around, each sheddin a manly tear, the last Cabinet meetin uv A. Johnson's administrashen passed into history.

Uv the inaugurashen uv Grant the next day, I hev not the heart to write. Suffice it to say that niggers participatid in it! Niggers wuz on the sidewalks, not ez in the olden time, humble and meek, but in chairs, waitin to see the procession pass, smoozin theirselves the while and readin noospapers.

Deekin Pogram, who wuz with me, called my attenshen to this, askin of it wuz possible for a Kentuckian whose eyes beheld sich a site to hev any further faith in repubblikin institooshens. The old saint shuddered visibly ez a nigger in a dress coat, ping hat and shiny boots passed us, nearly knockin us into the gutter in their haste, his wife onto his arm, dressed in the heighth uv fashion, with a ponyer. He smiled feebly and in a bewildered way, but went out. The site uv a nigger regiment marchin in the persession finished the Deekin. He grew so faint that I hed to take him to his lodgings. He left the same evenin for the Corners.

The members uv the late administrashen hev not decided wat to do. Browning will probably go into a claim agency in Noo York. Randall remarkt that if Sammy Cox and Jack Rogers cood succeed in Noo York, he thot he cood. Mrs. Cobb will go to Noo York, and probably the pardon brokers, lobbyists, and sich will do likewise. A dozen or two faro banks packed up to-nite, and others will speedily follow em. In consekence uv this breakin up in the administrashen and its supporters, the poleece force uv Washington hes bin already lessened.

I shel accompany the late President to Tennessee and take my leave uv him thar. He will want some faithful friends to console him on that dreary passage, and who so fit for the offis ez the undersined? I shel see him entombed in Greenville, and then sadly turn my steps to Kentucky and await the issoo uv events. I shel uv course be turned out uv offis, and wat will follow I know not. A. J. may conclood to stump Tennessee for the governship, ez Brownlow hez the paralysis; if so, I shel go to his rescue. I can't now go to Noo York, for that city will be overrun. With Browning, Randall, and the thousands who go out of offis with em, in that city, wat chance wood there be for me?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich means Postmaster.)

P. S.—The press wich is now subsidised is animadvertin upon ex-President Johnson for not appearin at the inauguration. His Eggsiency preferred to avoid the display. "Let Grant strut it," he nobly sed; "I will martyr him by givin the throng wich hes flocked here to pay tribboots ur respeck to me an opportoonity to hurrah for me ez the procession passes. I hev swung around the entire circle uv offishel honor, and kin afford to be magnanimous. Let him hev the entire credit uv wat enthoosiasm is manifested." Cood anything be more noble?

P. V. N.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Woman, Two Children and a Horse Killed—One Man Badly Injured.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

This morning, at half past 5 o'clock, an accident happened, which has not had its parallel in this city in many years. The residents in the vicinity of Broad and Shippen streets, at the early hour above mentioned, were aroused from their sleep by a heavy crash, as of falling timbers.

A German named John Lutz, suspecting that some accident had occurred, sprang from his bed, and, on looking through his bedroom window, saw that a small two-story brick and stone house in the rear of Shippen and Loll streets had fallen and lay in ruins on the ground. Dressing himself hastily he instantly hurried to the house of the Harmony Fire Engine Company, and aroused the members who were sleeping there.

The party returned to the scene of the disaster, and on their arrival were greeted by the groans and cries of some one beneath the debris. These, it was subsequently ascertained, came from Gabriel Kidd, an Irish laborer, who, with his wife and two children, the occupants of the house, were all buried in the masses of the brick, stone and lumber of the building. The men, reinforced by fresh arrivals (for the news spread fast even at that early hour), worked energetically and with the determination to save life if possible.

After half an hour of incessant labor the first body was reached; but the cries having ceased, it was feared that life was extinct. When, however, the supposed corpse was removed to a house near by it was found to be the husband and father, Gabriel Kidd, yet alive, though dangerously injured. A further search exposed the lifeless body of his son, Thomas Kidd, a lad nineteen years of age. He had evidently been suffocated. From the neighbors it was ascertained that two more persons occupied the house with the two already rescued, and after another half hour the bodies of the wife of Mr. Kidd and his daughter Margaret, a girl of sixteen years, were dragged out. In both of the latter life also was extinct, and, as in the case of the son, both had died from suffocation.

The bystanders then informed the workmen that in the adjacent stable, which was crushed by the falling house, a horse was kept, but after the removal of the rubbish the animal was found lying dead, with one of his limbs broken.

The reporter of the *Telegraph* visited Mr. Kidd at the Pennsylvania Hospital and found him in great agony from his injuries, and quite unable to give any lucid explanation of the disaster. He states that about 5 o'clock, as near as he can judge, he was awakened by a sound resembling the rumbling of a great number of wheelbarrows, and then felt him elf sinking downward. He became senseless, but soon revived, to find himself on his bed pinned down by heavy joists and only able to move his head. He shouted for help as long as he was able, and then again became senseless until removed by the firemen and neighbors. He also states that he knew the house to be in an unsafe condition and had directed his wife to request the owner, a widow lady named O'Hagan, to have it repaired, but notwithstanding her promises to comply, she had failed to do this.

The house fronting on Loll street, south of the ruined building, is seriously damaged, and unless torn down it will soon fall.

Mr. Kidd is a man of fifty years of age, his wife was of the same age, and his son and daughter were aged respectively nineteen and sixteen years. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Fearful Scene.

From the Waukegan (Ill.) Gazette, March 13.

For some week or two past six missionary priests have been holding forth at the Roman Catholic Church in this city, and have attracted large audiences, a great many persons not belonging to the same having attended from curiosity.

On Monday evening last the church was filled at an early hour. In the body of the church, lighted by two chandeliers, and towards the east end, were a number of Protestants. The person in charge of the lamps, shortly after 7 o'clock undertook to lower the chandelier nearest the altar. It is an iron frame with the pendant-rod working with a screw. Unfortunately he turned it the wrong way, after adjusting the lamps, and the result was to unscrew the two rods, the chandelier falling and the burning oil spilling over the excited crowd underneath. A general panic ensued, windows were broken and for a time the scene defied description. The doors of the church open inward, and the surging crowd, of course, rendered the work of opening them almost impossible for a time.

A sea of flame, some six feet square, threatened the building, and that it still stands today is owing to the intrepidity of a few Protestant gentlemen, assisted by two or three Romanists, who tore up the altar carpet, which was woollen, and smothered the fire.

The accident resulted in badly bruising and slightly scorching several persons. We are glad that no fatal termination ensued; but that it is not our painful duty to chronicle a terrible tragedy this week, is owing to the presence of mind of a few individuals.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 15.

The week opens with but little change in the local money market from the stringency of last week. There is, however, none of that activity in finances, none of the checking and demanding, which are usually the concomitants of a stringency created by a scarcity of money for new enterprises. Business of all kinds is stagnant, and the demand is for money to "carry over." To carry stocks of Provisions, Flour and Grain, in hopes of better prices, and from merchants for the renewal of paper falling due, which they expected to have met with money due them from the country but which they are unable to collect yet, and altogether business and finances wear a dull appearance. The banks continue to accommodate none but customers who have claims upon their favor, and a good many are obliged to borrow money in the outside market and pay from 1½ to 2 per cent per month for it.

The movement of currency to the country continues, but it is lighter than it was a week ago, and is not sufficiently large to indicate any increased movement of produce in the immediate future.

Exchange was irregular to-day, and was sold below on banks at par, and also at 50 cents per $1,000 discount. At the counters bankers were selling New York funds at 1 10 premium, and buying at 1-10 discount.

Government bonds advanced again to-day both in London and New York, and, as has been before remarked, reach a higher figure at every advance after a reaction. The closing quotation in London to-day was 83⅞. The rate at which they are steadily advancing toward par is scarcely realized by those whose attention is turned too closely to the daily or weekly fluctuations. In February, 1866, bonds were quoted at 71¾, in February, 1867, at 73, and in February, 1868, as low as 69, in the London market. In four years the increase in the market value has been equal to 26 cents in American gold, and the interest at 6 per cent has been 24 cents more. Those who purchased four years ago at 60c in London—equal to 65¼c in American gold—have realized, then, 50c profit in that time, or 76 per cent on the original investment. When it is considered under what circumstances of threatened repudiation and adverse legislation this great advance has been made, and what a vastly different aspect our ability to pay and our disposition to pay have assumed in the eyes of foreign capitalists, there cannot be a doubt that the record of the past is to be repeated and exceeded in the future. The eight cents which bonds will have to advance in the London market to reach par in American gold, will in all probability be obtained before the end of the current year, and the profit of the purchaser of bonds now is likely to be as much as 16 or 17 per cent on the money invested.

Dealers' quotations for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver in the market, this afternoon, were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116⅝	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	119¾	119⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	117¼	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New Issue	113⅞	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	113⅞	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	113⅞	114
U. S. 10-40s, Large, Ex. Coupon	105	105¼
Cook County 7s	97	
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	97	
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)	98	
American Gold	131	
Silver	124	

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company during the month of February, ult., and of the earnings and expenses for the first two months of the fiscal year, as compared with the same period for the year 1868:

	1869.	1868.	Increase over 1868.
Total earnings	$ 585,997.39	$ 604,8?6.00	
Expenses	361,381.39	389,928.29	
Net earnings	$ 224,616.00	$ 214,897.71	$ 10,228.29
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	1,311,718.81	1,169,821.16	101,897.65
Expenses same time	845,197.45	788,844.56	56,352.89
Net earnings for 2 months	$366,521.36	$330,976.60	$45,544.76

It is reported that the bullion in the Bank of France increased 11,000,000 francs during last week, an amount equal to more than $2,000,000. Some years ago the Bank of France adopted the financial policy of paying a small premium on gold coin and bullion. At the time of its adoption it was deemed merely an expensive whim of the Emperor, which would result in no financial advantage. But the effect has been, in the course of a few years, to concentrate in the great French bank the greatest heap of gold in the world. We [illegible] some years [illegible] the accumulation of gold having been once established it seems to have kept on increasing, while we have been driving it out of our country by artificially depressing the premium, under the control of men in Washington who were approaching specie payments.

New York papers agree in saying the foreign bankers are free purchasers of bonds, on the belief that the appointment of Mr. Boutwell would be popular in Europe. The new Secretary is known to be in favor of paying the bonds in gold, and is an advocate of Hooper and Schenck's bills, which is very important in the eyes of foreigners. The belief that Mr. Boutwell is in favor of putting in force the Sinking Fund act, is also viewed with favor, and has had its influence upon the foreign bank [illegible].

Below are given the closing quotations for Government Bonds in New York to-day, compared with yesterday's, and also on the corresponding day of last year:

[illegible]

The highest and lowest quotations of Gold between February 1st were 130 on the 8th of February, and 130 on March 6. The rates in New York to-day was:

[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Money quiet and easy at 7 per cent on call [illegible] for sixty days, and 10⅛ [illegible].

Gold dull during the forenoon, but more animated in the afternoon on the report that Senator Sumner [illegible] on Wednesday deliver a warlike speech on our relations with England. Clearances, $33,000,000.

Governments opened strong and improved [illegible]

[illegible]

The railway market was irregular during the forenoon [illegible] The dividend on old stock was paid to-day [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate.

Warrantee deeds for city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Monday, March 15:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 15.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

The following were the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending with the dates named:

[illegible]

The following were the closing prices:

[illegible]

Receipts for to-morrow are 75 cars Wheat, 179 cars Corn, of which 139 are New, and 42 No Grade, 37 cars Oats, 5 cars Rye, and no Barley. Total, 277 cars, or 116,000 bu.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and a much better set of markets. Liverpool was quoted firmer, and New York was also stronger, though quiet, holders refusing to sell at prices at which they were willing to sell on Saturday. This gave color to the prevailing feeling that the lowest point in the grain markets has been reached, and prices were better all round in consequence, though they did not bound up so high as to make the markets excited. Things were generally quiet, as many holders were unwilling to sell at the slight advance offered. The markets all closed steady.

Highwines were nominal and rather dull, in sympathy with New York, but there was no quotable change. Buyers offered 85c, and sellers held off for 89c.

Provisions were quiet but firmer, though operators were so distrustful that very little was done till just before adjournment. Pork was unchanged, but the subject of a much firmer feeling on the part of operators, and closed steady at the prices named. Sales were made of 1,000 brls buyer April at $33.00; 150 brls spot at $31.00, and 64 brls Prime Mess at $27.00. Lard was steady, quiet and unchanged. Sales were made of several lots, aggregating about 550 tcs, at 18c spot. Seller April was offered at 18¼c, but buyers were shy. There was a good inquiry for English Meats on European account, and holders were generally firmer in their views, especially when it became known that Bacon was quoted is higher in Liverpool. Sales were made of 10 000 lbs Dry Salted Shoulders at 13c, loose; 250 boxes Short Clear at 15¾c; and 50 tcs sweet Pickled Hams at 15¾c. Purchases on English account have also been heavy in other markets: 2 000 boxes Cumberlands were bought in St. Louis last Friday. Rough Sides were nominal at 14¾@14¾c; Short Ribs at 15@15¾c, and short Clear at 16c. Sweet Pickled Hams were quoted at 16@16¼c for round lots. Tallow was quiet: sales were: 92 brls City and Country, in lots, at 11¼c. Yellow Grease sold in a small way at 12¼c.

Dressed Hogs were in demand and firmer, with small sales at $12.00@12.25 for light, and $12.20@12 50 for lots dividing on 200 lbs; $12.75 was paid for a heavy lot.

Walter Brown & Co's. second regular public sale of Wool was made on Thursday last in New York. There were 127 lots sold, aggregating 487,340 lbs. We note Scoured Banda Oriental as selling at $1.00@1 04; California Pull at 25@28c; Excelsior Co.'s Scoured Fleece at 85@94¼c; Ohio and Indiana at 53¼c; Pennsylvania and Iowa at 48@50c; and Michigan at 47@50½c. The wools were mostly in good condition and the bidding was spirited, while the prices realized were uniformly good.

The Flour market was again dull and unsettled. The few buyers who entered an appearance were only purchasing enough to meet immediate and pressing wants, and as a general thing stated their own prices. A small lot of White Winter Extras was disposed of at $9.75. Red grades sold at $6.75; Spring Extras at $5.44@$6.00; Spring superfines at $4 75, and Rye Flour at $6.00. Sales were: WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—100 brls—brand given—on p. t.; RED WINTER EXTRAS—[illegible] brls not named at $6 75; 50 brls do at $7.00; SPRING EXTRAS—350 brls—brands given—on private terms; 100 brls not named at $6.75; 200 brls at $6 00; 200 brls do at $5 87½; 200 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 1?6 brls do at $5.44; SPRING SUPERFINES—100 brls not named at $4.75; RYE FLOUR—30 brls "Beloit City" at $6.00. Total, 1,909 brls.

Wheat was more quiet, but higher and irregular. There was more confidence in values—not that any one expected to see a very great rise in prices, but that there was a conviction that quotations cannot go lower, and that there must be a reaction after the very depressing times this market has recently passed through. No doubt there is so much Wheat in the world that buyers can dictate terms to a large extent, but the sellers will surely have a word to say bye and bye. It is the hope of this that has sustained so many during the past six months. To-day there was a moderate amount of business transacted in options, and spot was quiet, out there was some inquiry for the latter, as shown in the renewed preference of ¼c for Fresh over Regular. No. 1 was in better demand; No. 2 Spring in about the same request as on Saturday, and Rejected more active. On the Open Board the market was quiet at $1.10¾ @1.10¼, principally for seller the last half—closing at the inside. On 'Change it opened weaker at $1.10 for No. 2 Spring—an improvement of 1¼c on the closing price of Saturday—and soon declined to $1.09¾ under numerous offerings. Towards noon the market improved to $1.10¼, with considerable activity, but fell back to $1.10 when telegrams announced nothing doing in New York; it closed firmer, at $1.10@1.10¼. Sales were made of 400 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.15; 3,800 bu do at $1.14¼; 1,600 bu do at $1.14; 400 bu do at $1 13¼; 1,800 bu do at $1.13¼; 35,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1 10¼; 10,000 bu do at $1 10⅛; 60,000 bu do at $1 10¼; 90 000 bu do at $1.10¼; 40,800 bu do at $1.10; 10,000 bu do at $1.09¾; 2,400 bu No. 3 Spring at $1 03; 800 bu do at $1.02; 1,600 bu do at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1 00; 800 bu Rejected Spring at 96c; 400 bu do at 95c; 800 bu do at 93c; 400 bu by sample at $1 16¼; 400 bu do at $1.14. Total, 190,600 bu. Seller last half sold at $1.10@1.10¼, seller April and buyer March at $1.11@1.11¼, and seller May at $1 14¼@1.15¼.

CORN was better, notwithstanding heavy receipts for to-day and to-morrow, and heavy advices from the East towards the close. The same general cause was operating as in the case of Wheat—the conviction that Corn is cheap at present prices, and that it must eventually be higher, though the fact of a large crop is admitted. There was, hence, a renewed inquiry for Spring options, and a fair demand for Fresh receipts, the latter being preferred by about ½c to Regular. No Grade was in fair demand, according to location. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened firm at 55¼c for New—an improvement of ½c on the closing price of Saturday. The market ruled steady at that price through the greater part of the session, with a preference of ¼@¼c for strictly fresh, according to location. Towards 1 o'clock buyers were less anxious, and the market closed lower at 55¼c. Sales were made of 8,000 bu New at 56c; 14,800 bu do at 55¾c; 10,000 bu do at 55¾c; 20,000 bu do at 55½c; 5,000 bu do at 55¼c; 30,000 bu do at 55¼c; 5,000 bu do at 55⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 55c; 3 200 bu No Grade at 50¼c; 8,000 bu do at 50c; 4,200 bu do at 49¾c; 800 bu do at 49¼c; 3,000 bu do at 49c; 800 bu do at 48½c; 400 bu do at 48¼c; 400 bu do at 48c; 400 bu Ear at 55c. Total, 189,000 bu. No. 1 sold at 65c for seller last half of April and first half of May, and the same for seller May. No. 2 sold at 58¼c seller last half of April, and 58¼c seller May. New at 54¼@54¼c buyer the month.

Oats were higher, in sympathy with early advices from New York, and failed to drop when that market was quoted weak being held up by the belief that the lowest point has been reached. Still there was very little doing in spot Oats, but options were more brisk than for April. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened very quiet at 53c—an improvement of ¼c on the closing price of Saturday, and advanced to 53¼c towards noon, but fell back when New York was announced heavy, and was nominal at 53@53¼c to the end of the session, closing weak, with sellers at 53c. Sales were; 1,200 bu Fresh at 53c; 3,600 bu do at 53¼c; 5,000 bu do at 53¼c; 5,000 bu at 53¼c; 15,000 bu at 53c; 600 bu Rejected at 49c; 1,200 bu do at 48¼c; 600 bu do at 48c; 600 bu do at 47½c; 1,200 bu for seed at 55c. Total, 34,000 bu. Seller April sold at 53¼@53¾c; and seller last half March at 53c.

Rye was the subject of a fair demand, and prices were about 1@1½c better in consequence. The market closed quite firm at $1.17 for fresh No. 1. Sales were made of 7,600 bu No. 1 at $1.17; 800 bu No 2 at $1.15¼; 300 bu do, at $1.15. Total, 9,200 bu.

Barley was firm, at an advance of 1@2c on Saturday's prices, though buyers were unwilling to concede the difference till past noon. The market closed at $1 83 for Regular, and $1.85@1.87 for strictly Fresh. Sales were made of 800 bu strictly Fresh No. 2 at $1 87; 400 bu do at $1.85; 4,000 bu do at $1.84; 400 bu do at $1.83; 4,000 bu Regular at $1 80; 98 bags, by sample, at $2.08; 54 bags do at $2.00; 100 bags do at $1.84; 50 bags do at $1 92¼; 710 bags do at $1.80. Total, 10,800 bu. Seller the month sold at $1 80.

The market for Seeds was dull and prices were nominal. The supply of Timothy is large, and the [illegible] is to a lower range of prices, sales to-day [illegible] at $3.00@3.15; Clover sold at $9.50; other varieties were neglected.

The following telegrams were received to-day on 'Change:

NEW YORK, March 15.

Flour dull, heavy, $5.[illegible]. Wheat steady [illegible]. Corn quiet [illegible]. Oats heavy at [illegible]. Pork firm at $[illegible]. Lard quiet at 18¼c. Whiskey dull, at 93@95c. Gold, 131¼.

CLOSING.

Flour lower and heavy at $[illegible]. Wheat [illegible]

Spring firm at $[illegible], to store. Corn lower at [illegible] Oats firmer, [illegible]. Pork and Lard quiet. No Western Rosa here.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.

Wheat steady, fair demand; No. 1, $1 11; No. 2, $1.06¼. Receipts—7,000 bu; shipments, 500 bu.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—1:00 p. m.

White Wheat, 9s 10d; Red do, 8s 9d. Pork and Lard unchanged. Tallow, 47s 6d. Bacon, [illegible].

The following was the Grain inspection of last week as officially reported:

INSPECTED INTO STORE—Wheat—85 cars No. 1 Spring, 234 cars No. 2 do, 23 cars No. 3 do, 26 cars Rejected do. Corn—353 cars New, 253 cars No Grade, 1 car No. 1. Oats—141 cars No. 1, 19 cars Rejected. Rye—15 cars No. 1, 10 cars No. 2. Barley—4 cars No. 2, 4 cars Rejected.

INSPECTED OUT OF STORE—Wheat—8,059 bu No. 1 Spring, 27,717 bu No. 2 do, 1,913 bu No. 3 do, 662 bu Rejected do. Corn—61 953 bu New, 43,184 bu No Grade. Oats—28,198 bu No. 1. Rye—13,964 bu No. 1, 2,168 No. 2. Barley—4,534 bu No. 2, 476 bu Rejected.

LATER.

After the close of 'Change, No. 2 Spring Wheat sold to a moderate extent, but a lower range of prices prevailed, the market closing firm at $1.10 for spot. Corn was held at 55¼c, and Oats at 53c. At the evening meeting there was a fair demand for No 2 Spring, and prices were steady at $1.10. Nothing done in other grains. The Provision market was dull, but prices were firm, with sales confined to 100 tcs Lard at 18¼c, seller April.

The Hog market was active to the extent of the offerings, and firm at a slight advance on the best qualities. The pens are empty and the market may be quoted firm at $9.75@10.75 for common to choice Hogs. Beef Cattle were in large supply, and the market was dull and weak with a downward look. Prices range at $5.00@8.00, the outside for extra.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 15, 1869.

BEEF CATTLE—Aside from a very moderate local demand there is little or no inquiry for Beef Cattle to-day, and, under the large supply, a feeling of weakness prevailed. There was not slight improvement in the tenor of Eastern advices, and the prospects for drovers, as a class, during the present week, are not flattering. The following are the nominal rates:

[illegible]

HOGS—There was considerable inquiry for this class of stock, and the offerings were not taken at [illegible] full last week's prices, and in some instances, at an advance of 10@15c. Good to strictly choice may be quoted at $10.00@10.75, and common to fair at $9.50@9.75. [illegible] All are sold. The market closed firm.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 15.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, March 15—11:15 a. m.

Illinois Central, 97¾; Erie, 25¾; Consols, 93¼@93⅜; United States bonds, 83¾.

LONDON, March 15—5 p. m.

United States bonds, 83¾.

LONDON, March 15—Evening.

Consols, for money, 93¼; on account, 93; American securities steady: 5-20s, 83¾; Erie, 25¾; Illinois Central, 97¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 35.

PARIS, March 15.

Bourse, rentes, 101.85c.

FRANKFORT, March 15.

Bonds, 87¾.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 25s 6d. Red wheat, 9s 9d; white wheat, 9s 10d. Corn, 32s for old; 29s 3d for new. Pork, 97s 6d. Lard, 74s.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—5 p. m.

Markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—Evening.

Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 12¼d; Orleans, 12¾d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat, 9s 10d; red Western, 9s 3d. Western flour, 25s 6d. Corn, 32s for old; 29s 3d for new. Oats, barley and peas unchanged. Pork, 97s 6d. Beef, 90s. Lard, 74s. Cheese, 76s. Bacon, 62s.

Spirits of petroleum dull at 7½d; refined, 1s 8½d. Turpentine, 31s 6d. Tallow, 45s 6d.

LONDON, March 15.

Tallow, 47s 6d. Refined petroleum, 1s 8½d. Linseed oil, 31s; linseed, 60s.

ANTWERP, March 15.

Petroleum, 52@57½f.

HAVRE, March 15.

Cotton unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The demand for seasonable goods is improving slowly, but the market is still by no means active, and prices generally ruled uniform. Heavy brown sheetings are firm at [illegible] for standard makes, and 13@13½c for lighter grades. [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.

[illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

ALBANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Beef Cattle—Unchanged; common to choice $4.00@8.00. Hogs—Firm; good to extra at $10.50@11.25, gross.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Cattle in fair butcher's request; no shipping demand; prices range at [illegible] gross.

Hogs—Small supply at $[illegible].

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.

Freights—5d freely bid and 5d asked for wheat to Liverpool by steam.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

ARRIVED.—The schooners Jason Parker and Ben Flint reached this port yesterday morning with lumber from Manistee. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Monday says: "The schooners Ben Flint and Jason Parker arrived here from Manistee on Saturday afternoon. Their Captains report more ice in the lake at the present time than ever they have seen before. The vessels left Manistee together on Thursday last, but had not proceeded more than a mile and a half into the lake before they stuck fast in the ice. Here they remained for twelve hours, when a southwest wind sprung up, which scattered the ice sufficiently to enable them to reach open water. Friday morning they made the Manitous, then Bailey's Harbor, and a favorable shift of the wind enabled them to proceed along the west shore. Between Bailey's Harbor and Sheboygan the Jason Parker passed through floating ice for a distance of forty miles, the ice varying from ten inches to a foot in thickness. Port Washington was made at an early hour Saturday morning, and from that point to Milwaukee the vessels passed through new ice from half an inch to an inch thick. Their chafed sides afford abundant proof of the trying ordeal through which they have passed. Both vessels are loaded with lumber for Chicago, for which place it was expected they would start last evening."

SALE OF A PROPELLER.—The propeller Georgian, which acquired considerable notoriety on the lakes during the war, in consequence of a suspicion that she was being fitted out as a rebel privateer, was sold at auction in Montreal, on the 10th, for $8,500. M. M. Irish, of Toronto, was the purchaser.

THE DETROIT TUG ASSOCIATION—IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENTS.—The Detroit *Post* states that a meeting of the Tug Association was held there a few days since, at which the following officers were elected:

President—S. G. Merick.
Vice President—M. S. Ksan.
Superintendent—J. H. Carey.
Secretary and Treasurer—William Livingston.

The arrangements for the season are not yet perfected, but it is understood that towing rates will be no higher than last year. They will be governed somewhat by the rates of freight. The Association, while consulting its own interest, will not lose sight of the interest of vessels, either in this or any other particular. In all cases where past experience is suggestive of improvement in any direction the lesson will be improved, and that the safety of vessels and the promoting of their safety such improvement will be promptly adopted. In the attainment of these ends, the benefit will be derived from telegraphic facilities not hitherto enjoyed. By the opening of navigation the wires will be extended to Point aux Barques, on Lake Huron, where an agent will be stationed. When a downward fleet is seen to approach, if there are not ample towing facilities at hand, they will be summoned at once, and the delays heretofore complained of will no longer exist. An agent will also be stationed at Kingsville, on Lake Erie, charged with the duty of expediting the passage of upward-bound vessels, and who will have the benefit of the telegraph in effecting that object. These important improvements will be hailed with satisfaction by the vessel interest, and we are confident that while the detentions which have been such a disagreeable feature to passing through the rivers will be obviated, there will also be a material diminution in the number of accidents.

New Publications.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, March 20.

TRIBUNE ESSAYS.

LEADING ARTICLES

Contributed to

The New York Tribune

From 1857 to 1863.

By CHARLES T. CONGDON.

With an Introduction

BY HORACE GREELEY.

"The papers of which this book is composed are of value for the political history of the last twelve or fourteen years, which ought to be preserved in a convenient, accessible form—a part which will be found further reading than most history, and hardly less instructive and profitable."—*Introduction.*

In one vol. 12mo, extra cloth, beveled boards. Price $2. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

J. S. REDFIELD,
No. 140 Fulton-st., N.Y.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

Velocipede Wheels.

VELOCIPEDE WHEELS
MANUFACTURED BY
S. N. BROWN & CO. Dayton O.

They also make a prime article of Spokes and Hubs for light Carriage and Buggy Wheels. Send for price list.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot—Foot of Lake street. Ticket Office, 56 Lake street.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Private Matters.

In all Diseases and Difficulties of a Private nature—male or female—go (or write to) Dr. CLARK—the oldest, ablest and most reliable Specialist in the West—at the old place—Room 4 Larmon Block, (97 Clark and Washington-st.) [illegible] and Weakness, cured by new and infallible remedies [illegible] FEMALE PILLS—$5 per box—by mail. Send stamp for Circular on "Marriage Woman's Safeguard" [illegible]. Direct letters—"DR. CLARK, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago."

Dr. Wilson.

The only really competent and experienced Physician advertising in this city, [illegible] OR MRS. WILSON, 148 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. Private and Chronic Diseases in both sexes successfully treated. Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly free of charge, if you think the writings of the greatest specialist of the present day worth reading. Ladies, send for descriptive circular of FEMALE REMEDIES universally used by married ladies.

Address C. BIGELOW, M. D.,
P. O. Box 254, Chicago, Ill.

Private Consultations.

And treatment in all private matters—male or female—by Dr. L. SANGER, 96 Monroe-st. Price Lecture and Book for the married, 25 cents. Female Pills—certain and reliable in all cases—$1.00. Send stamp for circular to married persons. Also NERVINE PILLS—sure cure for victims of self abuse—$1.00, by mail. Enclose stamp and address P. O. Box 1058, Chicago.

Dr. Townsend.

133 South Clark-st., treats of Private and Sexual Diseases, and effects permanent cures in the most recent and obstinate cases without the use of mercury. [illegible]

Dr. Barnett,

[illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, by a new method. [illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines cure PULMONARY TUBERCULOUS, BRONCHIAL and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION. [illegible]

The True Remedy for All

Whose surroundings are not favorable to the preservation of health, is MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which protects the physique against the evil tendency of an impoisoned atmosphere, or any morbid influence productive of disease.

Proposal.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, MINN., March 5, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 12 m., Monday, April 19, 1869, for furnishing the U. S. Subsistence Department with good fat BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, as follows:

[illegible]

J. H. GILMAN,
Capt. C. S., Bvt. Lt. Col., U. S. Army,
C. C. S. Dept. of Dakota.

TO SALT AND LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.

Proposals in writing will be received by the undersigned until April 1st, 1869, for the lease for a term of years of the whole or separate parts of the land and salt works, late of the New York and Saginaw Solar Salt Company, at Zilwaukee, Saginaw County, Mich.

[illegible]

ALEXANDER BUCK, President,
No. 858 Pearl-st., New York City.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

On the 1st, 11th and 21st, steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

March 20, RISING STAR, Capt. Conner, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Lapidge.

April 1, ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Farnsworth.

[illegible]

REDUCED RATES.

LONDON AND NEW YORK
STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

Watches.

L. DRESSER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.
193 WASHINGTON-ST.
BOSTON.

Price List of Jewelry sent to any part of the United States on receipt of red stamp.

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

Nos. 2 and 4 MICHIGAN-AV.

We have always on hand large stocks of BARLEY and RYE MALT, which we offer to BREWERS and DISTILLERS [illegible]

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO., 2 and 4 Michigan-av.

WHEAT MALT.

We have at present on hand a stock of prime No. 1 Wheat Malt, which we are prepared to sell at low figures.

Window Pulleys.

AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS [illegible]

Machinery.

SECOND-HAND

Cotton Machinery for Sale.

[illegible]

General Notices.

THE MAN OR THE MEN WHO [illegible]

WHY DR. SCHENCK CURES SO MANY CONSUMPTIVES.

We presume it will not be questioned by any intelligent person in this or any other community, that Dr. Schenck is curing more sick people than any other, or perhaps any half dozen other physicians in the country. Were details and statistics given in this connection, this rather strong statement would be more than demonstrated. We do not propose to do this, since it would not only require columns, but whole pages of newspapers. Of the great fact itself, however, there can be no doubt, as we have just indicated. In a general way, we hold our assertions in the following points:

[illegible]

VICTIMS OF CONSUMPTION

[illegible]

UNFAIR STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

ITS OPERATION.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS

[illegible]

DR. SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER

[illegible]

THE COUNCIL.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Consideration of a Large Amount of Miscellaneous Business.

The Water-Works Engine---Reply of the City Engineers to Mr. Thomas.

Capacity of the New Engine---Comparative Statements.

Special Assessments for Various Kinds of Improvements.

The Hay Market---Damaged by the Washington Street Tunnel.

Sidewalks and Lamp-Posts.

The Common Council met yesterday evening, pursuant to adjournment, His Honor the Mayor in the chair. Present, Aldermen Cox, Dixon, Donnellan, Wicker, Bates, Melloy, Calkins, Sherman, Wade, Rumsey, Meacham, Bidwell, Stoughton, Bailey, Rafferty, Carpenter, Woodcock, Salisbury, Hotchkiss, J. L. Bennett, Cullerton, T. Russell, Boehler, Schintz, Shackelford, Keane.

IN OFFICE ON OUT?

By unanimous consent Ald. Schintz presented the following communication from Mr. Brentano, which was read:

Gentlemen: Under the new amendment to the city charter as enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, it is provided that if any city officer, elected or appointed, representing a ward or division, shall during the term of his appointment shall reside in, or remove to any other ward or division, then his office shall be declared vacant.

I therefore, deem it my duty to inform your honorable body that my election as Deputy Collector of the office of Deputy Inspector in May last, I removed from the Fifteenth to the Fourteenth Ward, where I at present reside, so that you may take proper action in the premises.

Ald. Carpenter moved that the resignation be accepted.

Carried.

DISPOSAL OF POLICEMEN.

The Committee on Police to whom was referred the petition of certain newly-appointed policemen, that the city purchase their uniforms, reported that the same, with the accompanying bill, be referred to the next Council, as the power to purchase uniforms is not conferred upon the present Council.

The report was concurred in.

CHARTER AMENDMENT.

Ald. Schintz offered a resolution that the City Clerk be instructed to personally visit Springfield and secure certified copies of all laws passed by the present Legislature, as far as the same are approved by the Governor, and the City Comptroller is authorized and directed to appropriate a sum not to exceed $100 for the use of the City Council and the City Clerk; the same to be printed without delay for the use of the City Government, and the City Comptroller is authorized to draw his warrant for the same, in favor of the City Clerk.

Ald. Wicker recognized the necessity of indicating the amendments, but the cost of printing the same seems would be too great for so many copies. It would be better to have the City Clerk purchase a few thousand dollars rather than thus engage in debt.

Ald. Rahn was afraid that improper advertisements would be put out during the election.

Ald. Holden moved that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was not agreed to---yeas, 9; nays, 15---as follows:

Yeas---Ald. Wicker, Rahn, McRoy, Calkins, Sherman, Keeley, Stoughton, Bidwell and Schintz---9.

Nays---Ald. Cox, Dixon, Donnellan, Meacham, Hilbert, Rafferty, Carpenter, Salisbury, Russell, J. L. Bennett, Boehler, Cullerton, Keane---15.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

PAY ROLL.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the following communication, reported that the same be allowed:

CHICAGO, March 10.

Samuel Shankland, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Fire and Water, Common Council, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: The Board of Public Works duly received your favor transmitting a statement from Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, relative to the new water system, and requesting a review of the same by the Board, in response to your request, transmit herewith a report of the Engineer in charge, Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, Esq., and the Engineer in charge of the Construction of the Water Works, Mr. P. S. Crehore, Esq., his report shows that the statement of error in stating the quantity, according to formula in use among engineers, the engine now completed is of the 90 million duty, and not 75 millions as stated by Mr. Thomas.

The other matters to be done by them in the construction of which they are engaged, and to which reference is made in the report, will be attended to at the proper time.

Respectfully yours,

J. HEALEY,
J. MCARAN,
Board of Public Works.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21, 1869.

Board of Public Works:

GENTLEMEN: We have examined carefully the report of Mr. W. H. Thomas, referred by the Chairman of the City Council on Fire and Water to the Board of Public Works, and respectfully present the following statement:

In order to place before you a clear light in the shortest possible manner, it is necessary to quote the figures and statements of Mr. Thomas between the paper accepted by the committee and the duty of the engine, which has been the subject of controversy for the new pumping engine, which has been in operation about a year.

Such per'd agree that there are two constructions of the Holly Pumping engine with two cylinders, in relation to diameter and twelve equal working pumps, and the same number of feet stroke of piston, but in which the diameter, 8 feet and 10 inches, and the other 9 feet and 6 inches, with 24 inches stroke of piston.

The disagreement consists in the statement of Mr. Thomas, that the engine would not duty of only 75,977,76 millions to the height in the tower of 138 feet, while the engineers have stated the setting of an one-quarter stroke, while the engine was running at the rate of 15 revolutions per minute, that the engine would raise to the height in the tower of 138 feet, 90 millions of gallons of water per 24 hours, with 10 pounds less steam than the boilers were capable of.

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Such per'd agree that there are two constructions of the Holly Pumping engine with two cylinders, in relation to diameter and twelve equal working pumps, and the same number of feet stroke of piston, but in which the diameter, 8 feet and 10 inches, and the other 9 feet and 6 inches, with 24 inches stroke of piston.

From what can it will be seen that when the steam in the cylinder is cut off at 6 strokes in the 8 feet cylinder, and 8 strokes in the 9 feet 6 inches cylinder, that the engine would have 100 effective horse power, and that the engine would have 150 effective horse power.

Cut off at 6 strokes in the engine would have 100.50 effective horse power.

Cut off at 8 strokes in the engine would have 150.75 effective horse power.

Cut off at 5 strokes in the engine would have 87.93 effective horse power.

Cut off at 8 strokes in the engine would have 150.75 effective horse power.

Cut off at 9 strokes in the engine would have 169.59 effective horse power.

Cut off at 10 strokes in the engine would have 188.43 effective horse power.

Cut off at